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# DAILY DIGEST

3522

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 1

Section 1

April 1, 1930.

## THE PRESIDENT

### SIGNS BUILDINGS BILL

The bill authorizing appropriations of \$230,000,000 for Federal buildings intended to aid the employment situation, was signed by President Hoover yesterday. Of the total, \$115,000,000 will be spent in the District of Columbia, and the other half throughout the country. (Press, Apr. 1.)

## WHEAT CUT PROPOSAL

os. 7 100 An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Chicago says: "A campaign to withdraw 2,000,000 acres from spring wheat production and substitute other needed crops was launched yesterday at a conference between Chairman Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board and Dr. John L. Coulter, chief economist of the Tariff Commission. As a result of the conference Doctor Coulter and James Howard, special worker for the Farm Board, will meet several Minnesota and North and South Dakota farm groups at Minneapolis to-day on the subject. Doctor Coulter proposed the substitution of flax, barley, rye, oats, alfalfa and sweet clover on 2,000,000 acres ordinarily planted to two kinds of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The economist said he and Mr. Howard would spend at least the next two weeks mobilizing substitute crops and helping farmers plan their spring planting in the Northwest belt. They also were planning to assist the farmers in trading seed wheat to the Farm Board for seed of other crops...."

## CENTER MARKET FUNDS

Representative R. Walton Moore of Virginia yesterday announced that he has called to the attention of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde the necessity for obtaining an appropriation to maintain Center Market beyond the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The usual appropriation for the market was left out of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill this year because it was understood that the market was to be torn down this summer to make way for the new Department of Justice Building. Representative Moore has been told by the Treasury Department, however, that the market will remain standing at least until late in the fall...."

## DIETARY FOR CONGRESSMEN

The Associated Press to-day reports: "A daily 'dietary platter,' an entirely new thing under the Capitol dome, has leaped into popularity in the House dining room.... Dr. J.W. Calver, the House physician, originated it, and Steward Frank George made room for it on his daily menu. The chef now prepares fifty dietary platters each day to meet the demand, of which this is a sample: 'Mould of tomato aspic with vegetables (raw carrots, raw cabbage, chopped small), rye toast, Philadelphia cream cheese, baked apple, choice of drinks.'... Cup custards, celery, broccoli, beets, tomatoes, string beans and spinach are prominent on the menus."

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## Section 2

Agriculture  
and Radio

An editorial in New England Homestead for March 29 says: "Air-mindedness is a new term, born with the development of aviation. Radio, too, has directed attention to new uses of the air. While agriculture has not gone aloft with the aid of man-made wings, it is showing evidence of becoming air-minded to the extent that it is utilizing radio for the dissemination of information. Unlike other business concerns, agricultural organizations have not yet reached the stage of coast-to-coast hook-ups, or the employment of popular entertainers. It apparently is feeling its way along this still new method of reaching the elusive public. During the past few weeks two farm organizations with products for public use have been heard on the air. One is a central western hatchery and the other is a Long Island duck growers' association. In fact, several mid-western hatcheries have utilized the radio in recent weeks for publicity purposes. These instances are apart from the daily broadcasts of market and farm news sponsored by various State agricultural colleges, State departments of agriculture and markets, and programs under the auspices of some of the national farm organizations. Coming nearer home, last December Vermont's maple industry was the subject of a radio broadcast by the Vermont Maple Products Cooperative Association. Too, our readers are familiar with the fruit programs given by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association...Undoubtedly other instances could be cited. Radio is proving to be a real asset to the individual farmer in his home. As time goes on it may become of increasing value in further developing the market for farm products."

Artificial  
Ripening  
of Bananas

Journal for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Commonwealth of Australia, (Vol. 2, 1929) describes methods of ripening bananas artificially for export, according to a report in Nature for March 15.

European  
Rye Crop

Henry A. Wallace, of Wallaces' Farmer, writing in the issue for March 29 of a recent visit to Washington, says: "...Everyone talks about the enormous European rye crop and the extensive way in which the Europeans have substituted rye for wheat. I inquired in several different places for evidence of conspiracy on the part of European purchasers to push wheat prices down, and was told that 95 per cent of the European purchases are made by five big houses and 55 per cent are made by two firms. During the war, these firms learned to act together. Perhaps they are deliberately trying to break the world wheat market this year. But why should they be so successful this year when they have not been able to turn the trick in other years?"

"Then you begin to hear about the stock market break and world-wide hard times; about the hard times in Australia and Argentina because of the break in wool, and how they dumped their rather small wheat crops in a hurry, in order to save themselves. But the most reasonable explanation I know of is that during 1929 Europe had to compete with the Wall Street speculators for money. The speculators were willing to pay higher interest rates than Europe, and so Europe didn't get enough money to pay customary prices for our wheat surplus. Many of the countries made it difficult for American wheat to come in, and some of them encouraged coarser milling and the widespread use of rye...."



Farm Land  
Sales

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for March 29 says: "The market for farm land has improved, at least that is the report of the national association of real estate boards. This report shows an increase of 25 per cent in farm land sales last year over 1928. Nearly 68 per cent purchased for farming while the remaining sales were largely for investment, the report says. If these reports are correct, they show renewed interest in the business of farming."

London  
Wool  
Markets

An editorial in The Wool Record and Textile World for March 20 says: "With wool users in every consuming center in the world anxiously awaiting news about the opening day's sale in London this week, and with markets everywhere so sensitive that they react to every passing breeze, it might have been expected that Coleman Street Wool Exchange would have offered its best in the way of thoroughly representative catalogues. We referred to this matter in our last issue, stressing the point that in the present critical state of trade users would be greatly influenced by the opening results in London. Unfortunately, the warning passed unheeded; the first day's offerings were quite in accordance with what buyers have been accustomed to in the past, and reports based on the opening catalogues were flashed to all parts of the world. Apparently the London merino importers are so indifferent to their own interests that they make no attempt to provide an attractive offering for the first day of a series of auctions; one might almost imagine that they desire reports in the gloomiest possible tone to be broadcast. But buyers are heartily sick of this opening day farce when some important kinds of wool are not represented at all. It is a stupid custom that has gradually developed, and one result is that buyers and users who understand the position are simply ignoring the opening results of a series. Some Yorkshire users, indeed, now rarely attend the sales on the first day, having found in the last three years that only one opening catalogue out of six gives a decent selection. Individual buyers have protested without avail, and it is now a question whether anything can be done by, say the British Wool Federation. Under existing conditions buyers who regularly attend the London auctions feel that they do not receive fair treatment, and they fail to see how the owners of merino wool expect to derive any benefit from the present system..."

Rubber Re-  
striction

The Business Week for April 2 says: "To-day, on fanned verandahs of Singapore clubs, as in Akron offices, rubber is again suddenly in the news. Again has it been proposed to raise the price of rubber by restriction of the flow of sap. A tapping holiday, it is quaintly called, and it is set for May 1. It took the British and the Dutch Rubber Growers Associations interminable conferences and reams of cablegrams to London and Amsterdam to get anywhere with the idea. The Stevenson Restriction Act failed--officially, politically, economically, and diplomatically. But the planters were stubborn. Stockholders throughout Britain and the Low Countries were again crying for dividends. Fifteen cent rubber could not provide them, and the unrest in managerial circles became unbearable. Hence this last high resolution, again this staunch resolve. This is how everybody got together once more, that is, everybody except one. And here is the curious tale of that one, that single little unknown man on whose decision during the stifling month of May hangs the destiny of the





rubber markets of the world...Although Tan Kah Kee is the severest of competitors to the British in rubber and tin, he has nevertheless been signally honored by them. His title of Chief Justice in the British-fostered Chinese Court at Singapore is an honorary title....In the present emergency of rubber overproduction the key position is held by Tan Kah Kee because it is through his extensive organization that a large part of native production finds its way to market. If he chooses to cooperate with the British and Dutch Growers' Associations for the thirty-one days of May, the market may right itself. Up to the present he has said no word and although he is held to be the most reasonable of men when cooperation is necessary, it is feared that he may oppose the measure as just another futile uneconomic device which is doomed to failure. The great plantations, left to themselves, can not be sure of reducing production by more than 10% for the year and many learned rubber statisticians put their possible degree of success as low as 3%. London and New York markets, anticipating fateful April 8, when the Anglo-Dutch Liaison Committee's tapping holiday scheme will be voted in or killed, have been a little firmer but not much. The personal action of Tan Kah Kee will not be known until after the scheme gets under way, should it carry the day at the Singapore session. Ordinarily the other and less important buyers of native rubber follow his policies. Should he decide to help out the Europeans the month of May will not find him unoccupied...."

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Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

Arthur Coleman, Associate Editor, Holland's, writing on "King Cotton's Uneasy Throne" in Nation's Business for April, says: "When the boll weevil came quietly out of Mexico, in 1892, on the assumption that American cotton was greener, it started something. The changes this little pest has wrought in the three-century-old American cotton industry to-day are assuming amazing proportions. To-day we know, for the first time, exactly what American cotton is facing. The Department of Agriculture during the past two years has given us information as to grade and staple. Further, the department has added information as to the grade and staple of cotton consumed by American mills. The result has been the grave and literal question: Where is American cotton going? As the weevil advanced through the cotton States, so did the use of this short-staple cotton. The weevil reached the Atlantic coast and annihilated the Sea Island staples. As land grew old and, in spots, worn out, and root rot and other afflictions appeared, matters grew rapidly worse. But no one realized how bad they were until the Department of Agriculture began to classify American cotton according to staple and grade. The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture are daily seeking new uses for cotton, and already have discovered outlets for hundreds of thousands of additional bales..."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Mar. 31.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and wealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25 to \$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$14; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.20 to \$9.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.25 to \$10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.09 1/8 to \$1.11 1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.20 1/2; Kansas City \$1.12 to \$1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.07; St. Louis \$1.06; Kansas City 99 1/2¢ to \$1; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 to 80 1/2¢; Minneapolis 72 1/2 to 74 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 1/2¢ to 76¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 1/2¢ to 83¢; Minneapolis 74 1/2¢ to 79 1/2¢; Kansas City 77 1/2¢ to 78 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 43 3/4¢; Minneapolis 39 3/8¢ to 40 7/8¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢ to 44 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.40-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.05-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.50-\$10 per barrel in northern markets; \$8 f.o.b. Hastings. South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.50-\$3.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern markets; Florida stock \$2.75-\$4. Texas round type \$5-\$5.50 per lettuce crate in Chicago. Midwestern sacked yellow onions advanced to \$2-\$3 per 100 pounds in leading consuming centers; \$1.65 to \$2 in Chicago. New York yellow varieties mostly around \$2 to \$2.50. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6.25 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8-\$9.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 30 points to 15.68¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.38¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 35 points to 16.23¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 38 points to 15.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 1/2¢; 91 score, 37 1/4¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 3/4¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 2

Section 1

April 2, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The House rules committee yesterday presented a resolution disagreeing to 1,250 Senate tariff amendments and requesting a conference with the upper House, according to the press to-day.

The A.P. to-day says: "The word was going the rounds yesterday that the House, when put to the test, probably would line up for the lower Senate duties on sugar and cement, and for free soft wood lumber and shingles. The House measure, passed without a roll call on any of these items, carries higher sugar and cement rates, a duty of 25 per cent on shingles, now free, and no duty on soft wood lumber. The Senate bill leaves shingles free, but places a levy of \$1.50 a thousand board feet on lumber made from fir, spruce, pine, hemlock and larch...."

## DOWELL ROADS BILL

The conference report on the Dowell bill increasing the annual appropriations for Federal road aid from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 for the next three years was adopted yesterday by the Senate and the measure now goes to the White House. (Press, Apr. 2.)

## ROAD CONGRESS APPROPRIATION

The House foreign affairs committee yesterday approved the Cole resolution increasing from \$25,000 to \$55,000 the appropriation for expenses of the sixth session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses. (Press, Apr. 2.)

## CUBAN SUGAR POOL

A Havana dispatch to-day reports that the Cuban Cooperative Exports Agency, generally known as the Single Sales Commission, will continue to function as the sole arbiter of sales and exports of Cuban sugar. The stockholders of the National Sugar Mill

Owners' Association of Cuba, in extraordinary session, yesterday voted to retain the agency by 12,918 against 11,139. A majority of the members had previously agreed that the vote should decide the issue. The agency was created last year under a presidential decree and its operation has been bitterly attacked by the smaller mill owners, who declare that it is detrimental to the industry.

## OLIVE BLOWING MACHINE

A Tunis dispatch March 30 says: "A reward of \$2,000 offered by olive growers of Tunis for a machine which would pick the olives has been divided among three inventors. The machine was needed at harvest time because it has been difficult to find men

enough to pick the chief crop of the country. The machine which won first prize of \$1,000 directs upon the olive branches a powerful current of air, similar to that produced by an electric fan, and combines with this a receptacle for the olives as they are blown down. Experiments were so successful that a new prize contest has been launched for improvements on the machine."



## Section 2

## Cuban Sugar

A Havana dispatch to-day states that the first shipment of Cuban sugar sold to Soviet Russia was made at Havana March 31 by the Single Sales Agency, the shipment consisting of 28,000 bags, shipped through the port of Cienfuegos to Odessa aboard the British steamer Ashaby. No announcement as to the sale price was made.

Dairy and  
Cotton In  
South

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for March 15 says: "From a very superficial point of view the conclusion might be drawn that there is a conflict between the dairy business and the by-products of cotton. Such a conclusion is without foundation. The cow is the largest consumer of cotton by-products. The estimated value of cottonseed produced in 1919 was \$347,739,123. The value of farm products in 1919 was about double the value of farm products in 1929. Thus as measured by present-day standards the total value of cottonseed in 1919 was about \$175,000,000. Last year the dairy industry in the country paid \$107,870,000 to cottonseed producers for cottonseed meal. This does not include the amount paid for cottonseed hulls. In 1927 the oleomargarine factories bought 23,327,000 pounds of cottonseed oil for which they paid \$2,358,553. The dairy business is the 'big brother' of the cotton growers."

## Foreign

## Grain Plans

The Washington Post, in an editorial April 1, says: "...In Germany the Reichstag this week passed by a comfortable majority a group of tariff schedules increasing the rates on agricultural products. The increases include one on wheat, raising the duty to a possible maximum of about \$28.50 a ton, with the authorization of still further increases in case of attempts from abroad to dump wheat. The Reichstag also created a Federal corn monopoly, giving it the exclusive right to market domestic and imported corn. In France the Chamber of Deputies set in motion a movement for establishing a huge government reserve supply of wheat to insure adequate supplies in time of need and to make possible government control of domestic prices. An appropriation of approximately \$8,000,000 was authorized for the purpose..."

German  
Tariff

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 31 says: "A cable to the Department of Commerce says the new German tariff on agricultural products was scheduled to go into effect on Saturday, March 29....A tariff has been laid on wheat that will be an embarrassment to exporting countries such as the United States while the world exportable surplus is increasing. Recently a tariff was put on wheat imported into Germany amounting to about 61 cents a bushel. The new tariff now going into effect works out about 78 cents a bushel. There is also a substantial increase in the duty on wheat flour, while that on oats is increased 50 per cent and barley 100 per cent. There are also stringent regulations for milling a large percentage of domestic wheat in all manufacture of flour. The inference to be drawn from this legislation is that Germany, a large importer of wheat, intends to buy less abroad..."

Nicotineless  
Tobacco  
Leaf

A Berlin dispatch April 1 says: "A nicotineless tobacco leaf which produces both salad oil and cigars will be exhibited in the traveling fair which will begin at Cologne on May 27. Although attempts have been made to extract the nicotine from tobacco, it is believed that this will be the first exhibit of tobacco grown without





nicotine. The salad oil is said to be of fine flavor and the nicotineless cigars to have a pleasant aroma."

**Reforestation**      An Albany dispatch April 1 says: "The New York State Conservation Department has completed acquisition of the largest single area so far acquired under the reforestation law of 1929. The land to which title has been taken consists of 1,183.73 acres of contiguous lands, located in the Town of Brookfield, Madison County. In addition, the department has under contract 2,311.48 acres adjacent, making a total area in State ownership and under contract of 3,495.21 acres, which is being acquired at an average price of \$3 an acre. "

**Rural Women's Organizations**      The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for March says: "In May, 1929, a Conference of Rural Women's Organizations, called together on an experimental basis by the International Council of Women, was held in London under the chairmanship of the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. The conference was largely attended and produced an interesting interchange of information as to the achievements and aims of rural women's organizations in many parts of the world. The success of this initial meeting led to the setting up of a liaison Committee of Rural Women's Organizations, charged with the work of compiling a report of this conference, and of endeavoring to promote a further conference, to be held in Vienna in May, 1930, in connection with the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women..."

**Russia's Wheat**      Nicholas R. Rodionoff writes of "What's Happened to Russia's Wheat?" in The Review of Reviews for April. He says in part: "Before the war Russia was the natural granary of Europe. She supplied the greatest grain surplus of any country. Since the war the Russian export of grain has dropped, in one year, more than twelve million tons! E. L. Volkoff, writing in the 1927 Statistical Review of the Central Statistical Board of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is authority for the calculation that the average annual gross exports of all bread grains in 1908-1911 amounted to 13,270,000 metric tons. He finds the average for 1923-1926 to be 2,213,000 metric tons--less than one-sixth as much. The publication of the People's Commissariat of Commerce, 'Ten Years of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.,' shows that for the operating year, from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927, the U.S.S.R. exported 3,068,700 metric tons of all bread grains. For the operating year of 1927-1928 the U.S.S.R. exported only 517,750 tons, according to V. Schental, writing in the 1929 Statistical Review. Thus between the years 1908-1911 and 1927-1928 there is a difference of 12,752,250 tons of grain. Confronted with such a tremendous decline in grain exports several noted Russian economists were forced to investigate the phenomenon and to attempt to answer this question: How did it happen that Russia ceased to play its so significant role in world trade, in spite of the abolition of private property and rent, in spite of the nationalization of all lands in behalf of peasants, and in spite of several optimistic prophecies of Russia's agricultural recovery?...This decrease of grain exports, therefore, has its origin in two natural causes: the decrease of production and the increase of domestic consumption by a larger population. There does not exist much difference of opinion among Soviet and anti-Soviet economists as



to these causes. Professor S. N. Prokopovich and his group of Russian anti-Soviet economists have made careful studies of the situation. It is necessary to bear in mind that Professor Prokopovich and his associates use only the data of official Soviet sources. According to their studies, the Soviet sown area of bread grains in 1928 was still approximately 10 per cent below the sown area in 1913. In some important productive districts it has not reached more than 80 per cent of its pre-war size... 'Here is the abyss where sink all the efforts to restore the grain exports,' says Professor Prokopovich's bulletin. 'Figure out what a per capita decrease of five to seven poods would represent computed for a total population of 150,000,000.'... Well-known Soviet economists such as Professors M. Kaufman and N. Kondratieff point out other factors of the disappearance of the exportable grain surplus. For example, they show the decrease of the marketable part of agricultural commodities to be traceable to the following causes: (1) the discrepancy between the prices of agricultural commodities and of industrial commodities; (2) concealment of bread grains by producers through fear of famine and unfavorable market conditions under which the Government forces them to sell; (3) the liquidation of large agricultural estates which before the war supplied a great part of exported grain; and (4) the increase of per capita consumption by the rural population. The last point is the only one upon which Soviet economists and Professor Prokopovich's associates differ..."

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Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for March 27 says: "Indications of great promise, of the advancement of Florida agriculture, were presented in this city last Saturday when an organization of young men, known as Future Farmers of Florida, assembled in this city for the judging contests in the Florida State Fair, and for the annual banquet and awarding of prizes on Saturday night. More than one hundred boys were present for these two events. They are boys who are studying agriculture intensively and practically. Their training is under the direction and in accordance with the purposes and objects of the Florida State Board for Vocational Education, which is operating under the auspices of the Federal Department as provided and made operative under the laws enacted by the Congress.... Too much of praise can not be bestowed upon these boys for what they are doing, for their efforts are of the most practical character. They are striving to make themselves competent to become good and successful farmers, seeking knowledge that is so very necessary for successful farmers. Not only are they acquiring theoretical knowledge, but, what is more important, they are learning how to farm by farming while they are learning. There is no better method of education than this.... These Future Farmers of Florida, individually and as an organization, are due every consideration that the State and its citizens can give. Florida, as so very well is known, primarily is adapted for agriculture; it is the leading industry of the State and always will be. It is an industry that to-day, and more than ever before, needs intelligent, practical leaders and workers. These, there is reason to believe, will be found most numerous and best qualified among the Future Farmers of Florida."





Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

April 1.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25 to \$13.75; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.30 to \$9.85; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.35. Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.11 to \$1.13; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.13 to \$1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City nominal \$1 to \$1.07; No.3 mixed corn Chicago  $81\frac{1}{4}$  to  $81\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis  $73\frac{1}{2}$  to  $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City  $75\frac{1}{2}$  to  $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to  $83\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis  $75\frac{1}{2}$  to  $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City  $78\frac{1}{2}$  to  $80\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago  $43\frac{1}{4}$  to  $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis 39  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 41  $\frac{5}{8}\phi$ ; Kansas City 44 to  $45\phi$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.45-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.55-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.50-\$1.90 per bushel hamper in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls generally ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 in terminal markets. New York sacked Yellow onions closed at \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows ranged \$2.25-\$3 in most consuming centers; \$1.65-\$2 in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$4.75-\$6 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$5.67 at Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 21 points to 15.89 $\phi$  per lb. On the same day last year the price was 19.37 $\phi$ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 16.47 $\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 16.23 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; 91 score 37 $\phi$ ; 90 score,  $36\frac{3}{4}\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Single Daisies,  $20\frac{3}{4}\phi$ -21 $\phi$ ; Young Americas, 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 3

Section 1

April 3, 1930.

## IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday voted \$50,000 for a study by President Hoover of means of preserving the public domain.

The Senate yesterday deferred action on the Harris bill applying immigration quota restrictions to the South American and Central American countries.

Senator Norris of Nebraska yesterday urged his bill for Government operation of Muscle Shoals, and charged that a powerful body was trying to bring about private control. The Senate lobby committee inquired into the Muscle Shoals lobby.

The Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was sent from the forums of Congress yesterday to a conference committee of Senators and Representatives who will seek to iron out the many differences between Senate and House and report the bill back in such a condition that both bodies can vote its final passage and the President sign it. (Press, Apr. 3.)

## NEW GRAIN REPORTED

A Readlyn, Iowa, dispatch to-day reports that William Schumacher has announced the development of a grain that in the field resembles barley, with the color of rye, with a flavor like that of oats and a kernel of strange shape. The report says:

"Mr. Schumacher calls it barley, but says it has no barley in its composition. He developed the grain, he said, by conducting a hand-pollinated cross between blue stem wheat and giant oats, and then by crossing the hybrid thus obtained with blue stem wheat. This resulted, Mr. Schumacher said, in a grain with a large meat and a thin hull, maturing in ninety days. He is experimenting on its value as an early hog feed."

## SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS FORM PARTY

A Regina dispatch to-day reports that 200 delegates, representing farmers of all parts of Saskatchewan, met at Regina yesterday and formed a new political party in the Province--the Saskatchewan Farmers' Political Association. Opposition to the present party system of government in both the Provincial and

Dominion houses and a determination to obtain legislation to assist the economic welfare of agriculture were voiced by the speakers.

## CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

Of the 546,672,000 bushels of wheat grown in Canada in 1928, the Canadian Wheat Pool handled 253,102,585 bushels. It also handled 35,694,057 bushels of coarse grains. The gross monetary turnover of the pool for the crop year ended August 31, 1929, was \$288,097,071, a reduction from the previous year of \$35,000,000, largely accounted for by the carryover of wheat, which on August 31 amounted to 48,358,585 bushels. These facts are disclosed in the annual report of the pool recently issued. (Press, Apr. 2.)





## Section 2

Cotton in  
Japan

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 2 says: "In the calendar year 1929 Japan exported 1,790,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth and 1,419,000,000 in 1928. These figures, just announced by the Department of Commerce, are of great interest to the cotton trade because they reveal the rapid rise of an extremely active competitor for world trade. They are of interest also to the producers of the raw material because Japan is not dependent upon American cotton for all of its production. In 1905 Japan consumed 846,500 bales of cotton and produced 905,500 bales of yarn and 115,000,000 square yards of cloth. In 1929 the total consumption of raw cotton was 2,635,700 bales and the production was 2,792,500 bales of yarn and 1,538,000,000 square yards of cloth. Looking at those figures of achievement in 24 years one can have no doubt that Japan is an active consumer and producer in this industry. She is equally active in the export trade. Figures are not available for the earlier years of export trade, but the last two seasons' business is convincing proof of what she is doing as a salesman. Japan ships abroad three times as many yards of cotton goods as the United States. Yet the United States is over-spindled and could readily turn out more goods if it could find the market for them at a profitable price. The United Kingdom is the largest exporter in the world of cotton piece goods, but Japan is now shipping almost half as much as England..."

Farm Waste  
Utiliza-  
tion

Popular Science for April contains a comprehensive article on various projects contemplated or in operation to utilize farm waste material. It says in part: "A million dollars is bet on saving the American farmer. A corporation, capitalized at that amount, was recently organized to put cornstalks, the chief agricultural product of the United States, to industrial uses....The new organization, formed after years of scientific research, mainly conducted by Professor C. R. Sweeney of Iowa State College, is backed by a group of distinguished agriculturalists, business men, and financiers. Its principal purpose will be the development of processes of converting cornstalks into thin lumber substitutes of low price but good quality. Later, other by-products of corn may be turned into useful materials. Thus, it is expected, an enormous leak in American agricultural economics will be stopped...Asparagus canning, for example, still has a large unused by-product of the lower ends of asparagus stalks, waiting for some chemist to find useful products in them. Grape skins are still not so useful as their chemical content of acids, vegetable dyes, and vitamins may some day make them. The potato industry, at least where these vegetables are sliced, canned, or made into other potato products, has a potentially useful by-product of skins. Present public interest in vitamins and mineral salts for human diets probably provides opportunity of utilizing wasted parts of spinach plants, onion tops, cull carrots, extra leaves from the heads of lettuce and cabbage, cull cucumbers, and other green-leaf by-products of the vegetable industry as chemical sources of these necessary food materials; to be treated chemically as vitamins are now extracted from yeast or perhaps merely to be sold in dried and powdered form as useful substitutes for the vegetables themselves when these are scarce. Cull tomatoes have already been used in this way to yield a drinkable juice containing vitamins and mineral salts. But these are organized industries. How can



chemistry be applied to diffuse, absolutely unorganized agriculture? Professor Sweeney and his associates have an answer. What they foresee as an outcome of the present cornstalk company is a network of small factories scattered over the Corn Belt States, like creameries in a country devoted to dairying. To these factories farmers will bring their cornstalks. Manufacturing and the preparation of chemical products will be done by the factory, and the farmer will receive a cash price for his cornstalks in addition to whatever he now receives for his corn..."

Freezing  
Preservation

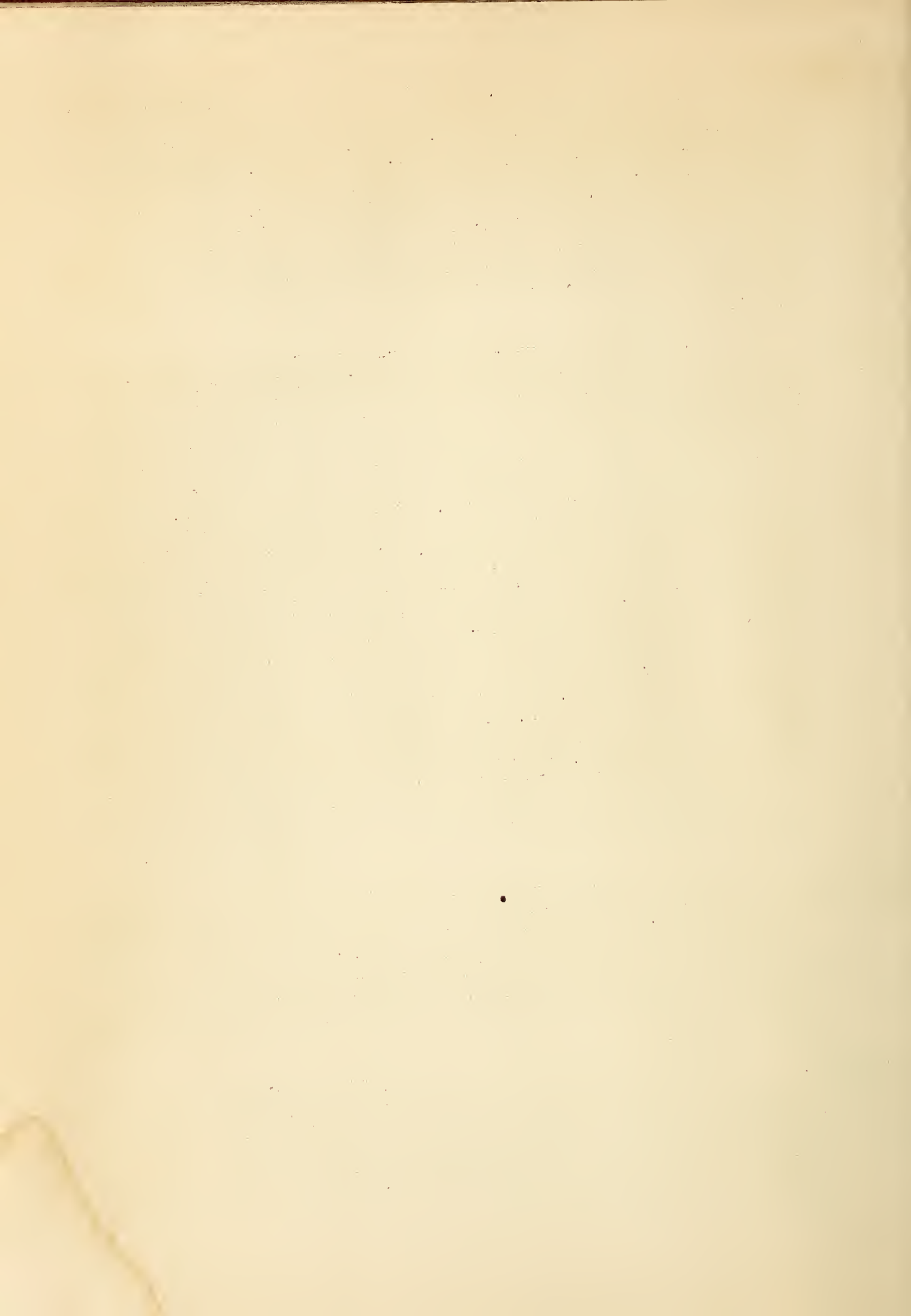
Carl F. Kolbe of Kolbe Instant Freezing Systems, Chicago, is the author of "Why Quick-Freeze?" in Food Industries for April. He says in part: "So far, this article has been based upon past experiences gained by close personal contact with quick-freezing and the fish industry. The rest of the story can be only a matter of supposition, but the vision is fascinating in its scope and possibilities. To the extent that quick-freezing eliminates waste, conserves unused food, reduces transportation costs, eliminates market gluts, makes food nonseasonable, or reservoirs stocks to aid business control, it performs a most useful economic service. On the other hand, quick-freezing might justify itself solely because it offers a package of decided sales appeal, and of convenient size for the housewife. In this connection it is of interest to note the recent announcement by a large concern widely known in quick-freezing circles to the effect that a line of 30 quick-frozen foods would soon be ready for the market. Although few other than experts in quick freezing know much about the quality of frozen foods, it is anticipated that several of our major industries will be affected. The housewife is educated to packaged foods. She prefers buying well advertised brands of goods of dependable quality. Already, publicity material appearing in important illustrated magazines is influencing her to demand meats in packages. The foresighted packer is improving his equipment and facilities so that any day soon he may be ready to turn out a large part of his production in the form of packaged, frozen, consumer-cuts of meat..."

Maryland Farm  
Income

Income from farm products in Maryland for 1930 is not likely to exceed that of 1929, according to a bulletin issued by the University of Maryland Extension Service. No material change in farm income is anticipated for the next few years, according to the survey. Due to the decline in domestic business activity from the high level of the summer of 1929, the 1929 crops now unmarketed will be sold under conditions less favorable than those of the earlier part of the season. (Press, Apr. 2.)

New Mushrooms  
From Costa Rica

The New York Times to-day reports: "Two hundred varieties of mushrooms entirely new to science, plant specimens, insects and mammals are in the collection brought back from Costa Rica yesterday by W. Stephen Thomas of New York, general assistant to Professor Carroll W. Dodge, head of the Harvard Costa Rica Expedition. Mr. Thomas arrived in New York on the Stoloa of the United Fruit Company after six months in Costa Rica...."





Wilson on                    A Watertown, N.Y., dispatch to the press of April 2 reports:  
Northeast- "The Northeastern States have their own problem in cooperative market-  
ern Co-        ing, according to Charles S. Wilson, member for New York State of  
operation     President Hoover's Federal Farm Board. That problem, he declared in an  
address at Watertown April 1, differs materially from the problem of  
the middle and far western States. 'We have large markets in our  
midst,' Mr. Wilson declared, 'in many instances within trucking dis-  
tance, and we have, generally speaking, a more diversified type of farm-  
ing, which means that the local cooperative may have to handle several  
commodities instead of a single commodity. There are in the North  
Atlantic and New England States over 800 cooperative associations  
handling all commodities....With this end in view, he explained,  
personal visits to these cooperative associations would be made by rep-  
resentatives of colleges and departments of agriculture working in co-  
operation with the Farm Board...."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in American Farming for April says: "We have the  
Farm Board and for all it can not do everything it can do a lot.  
Certainly if the cooperatives are strengthened by the Farm Board it  
will be easier to curtail overplanting through them and through the  
general farm organizations than to try to extend the educational  
process to scattered and unorganized farmers. The cotton farmers ap-  
preciate these problems as well as any commodity group....The agri-  
cultural outlook determined by the crop and economic experts of the  
United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural  
colleges is invaluable as a guide to the cooperatives and to the  
Farm Board in making crop planting recommendations. 'Blind production,'  
as Secretary Hyde says, 'is the bane of agriculture.'"

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

April 2.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40 to \$10; light lights (130 to 160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$8.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.11 1/8 to \$1.13 1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.19 to \$1.21; Kansas City \$1.13 to \$1.15 nominal; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis nominal \$1.08; Kansas City \$1 to \$1.07; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82 to 82 1/2¢; Minneapolis 74 to 76¢; Kansas City 76 to 77 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 1/2¢ to 85¢; Minneapolis 76 to 81¢; Kansas City 79 to 80 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 1/2¢ to 45 1/2¢; Minneapolis 39 7/8 to 41 7/8¢; Kansas City 44¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.20-\$2.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.50-\$10 per barrel in leading markets; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6.25 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Spys \$8-\$9 in Chicago. Midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$2-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in leading consuming centers; \$1.65-\$2 in Chicago. New York yellows \$2.25-\$2.65. Louisiana Klondike strawberries brought \$5-\$6 per 24-pint crate in leading markets and \$4.50 to \$5.12 1/2 auction sales at Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points to 15.70¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 19.10¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 16.32¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 16.02¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37 1/4¢; 90 score, 36 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 3/4¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 4

Section 1

April 4, 1930.

## IN CONGRESS

The Senate-House conference on the new bill to liberalize the civil service retirement law broke up in a deadlock yesterday, and when the conferees separated no arrangements had been made for another meeting. Senator Dale, chairman of the Senate civil service committee, objected strenuously to the new bill, while Representative Lehlbach, chairman of the House civil service committee, defended it.

Hearings on the McNary bill suggested by the Federal Farm Board were started before the Senate agriculture committee yesterday. The bill provides for a commission to investigate the farm labor situation.

The Senate yesterday agreed to take up next Tuesday legislative remedies for unemployment, including a stabilization agency with authorization for a \$150,000,000 Federal appropriation.

The final phase of the Republican tariff revision program was entered upon yesterday as the Senate and House conferees held their first sessions to adjust the many differences between the two congressional branches over the Hawley-Smoot bill. Action was taken on 32 rates in the chemical schedule. Senate conferees are victorious in a big majority of the contests, the House group receding from its higher rate amendments in sixteen instances and the Senate giving in on only four. Twelve compromises were reached. (Press, Apr. 4.)

## TEXTILE RESEARCH FUND

The House yesterday voted to create a Textile Foundation to spend and administer a fund of about \$2,000,000 for scientific and economic research in the textile and allied industries, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The vote was on a bill introduced by Representative Merritt of Connecticut, which provided that the Textile Alliance, a corporation formed immediately after the war to protect the American textile industry in purchases of dyes, should pay to the new foundation about \$2,000,000, which it was supposed to turn over to the Government.... The bill provides for a board of directors of the foundation, to be composed of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Agriculture and three individuals familiar with the textile industry, to be appointed by the President for terms of two, three and four years...."

## SOVIET AIDS FARMERS

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Moscow says: "A number of important exemptions for the peasants on collective farms were decided upon yesterday by the Communist party. The object is to encourage the peasants to stay on such farms and also to promote the growth of these institutions. The exemptions include the following: Freedom from taxation for two years on all cattle and horses. Extension of a credit of \$250,000,000 to promote collective farm organizations. Postponement of all outstanding debts of collective farmers until the end of the harvest season. Cancellation of all fines imposed upon such farmers for failure to carry out the terms of the government grain collecting campaign. Reduction of the total agricultural tax for the fiscal years 1930-31."





## Section 2

**Australian Bakery Statistics**      The value of bread, cakes and pastry produced in Australia is about ten millions sterling a year--so the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics estimates, according to The Australasian Baker for February 28. The report says: "This is probably only an estimate, because this is the first time that figures for the baking trades have been collected and collated." The Australasian Baker suggests that the figure quoted is far too low. "It is possible, however," it says, "that the statistician has taken cognizance only of bakeries in which power-driven machinery is used, for obviously there are in Australia more than 1,161 bread, cake and pastry-making establishments. Sydney alone can claim nearly half that number."

**British Un-employment**      A London dispatch April 1 reports that the worst British unemployment figures in eight years were announced March 31 and in the opinion of Laborite statisticians it is beyond doubt that Britain is passing through a period of trade depression more intense than any since the catastrophic collapse of 1921. The total of unemployed, it was officially stated, is 1,621,800. This is 57,993 more than a week ago and 439,346 more than a year ago.

**Citrus Fruit Exports**      An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for March 26 says: "Two or three years ago Florida enterprise undertook to introduce American grapefruit and oranges to England. Shipments from Jacksonville went forward and were well received. English people seemed to appreciate the fruit, and the shipments have continued, with some success, although this season has been upset and in spots, on account of the fruit fly proposition. But the flavor of the grapefruit from Florida was evidently well-established and increased demand has been created for canned grapefruit. Big shipments of the canned fruit have been made recently. There would seem to be greater possibilities with the fruit itself, and next season, with a huge crop predicted, it is likely that greater effort will be made to export considerably through this port. ..."

**Federal Farm Board**      In emphasizing the necessity for reducing wheat acreage, the Federal Farm Board points out that growers will find it to their advantage to reduce plantings of spring wheat ten per cent. With many countries in the world undertaking to produce their own wheat and raising barriers against our exports, it is inevitable that American farmers will have to confine their production in so far as practicable to domestic requirements. The Farm Board is confident that grain growers will volunteer to plant less wheat this spring if they are thoroughly familiarized with the facts concerning the wheat situation. The tariff on wheat can be made more effective by reducing the acreage. The attitude of farmers toward the acreage reduction campaign is indicated in the following telegrams received by the Federal Farm Board from wheat growers in the spring wheat area: Thomas D. Campbell, a Montana wheat grower who produces many thousands of acres of grain annually, says, "I most emphatically indorse your wheat acreage reduction plan. Am reducing our own spring wheat acreage one hundred per cent." Mr. Campbell is planting principally flax instead of spring wheat. The following telegram was sent by J. W. Schnitzler, a wheat grower of



Froid, Montana, and member of the Wheat Advisory Commodity Committee: "Growers fast falling in line here. Plan to reduce acreage meets with favor. Suggest campaign be started through county agents and agricultural associations. Reduction will first come in high priced land area." (Press, Apr. 3.)

#### Liver and Anemia

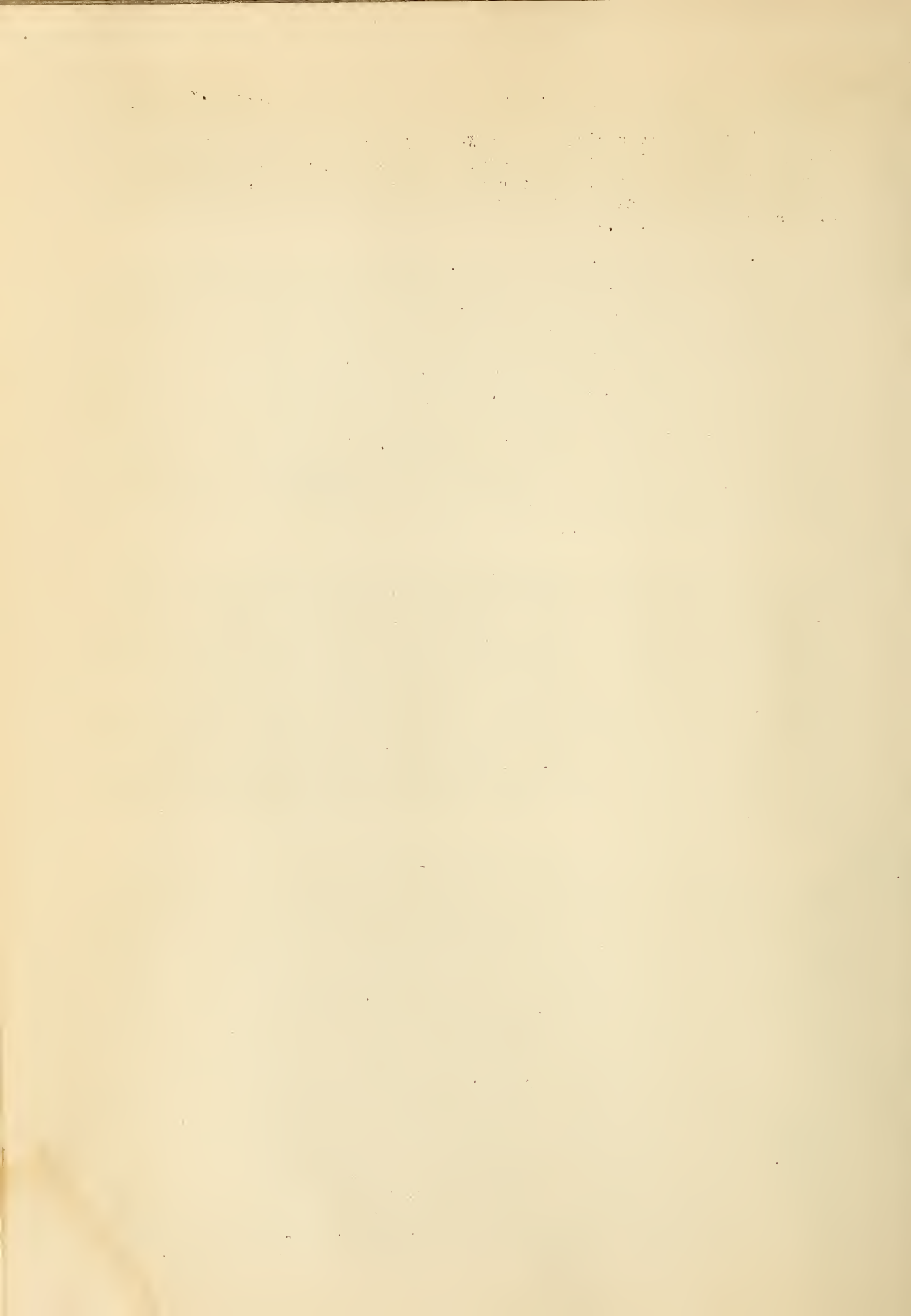
The Lancet for March 15 says: "Within the last four years a great deal has been added to our knowledge of the use of liver in the treatment of anemia, and Dr. Janet Vaughan finds a general consensus of opinion that it is a certain remedy for those forms associated with a megaloblastic hyperplasia of the bone-marrow. The best known of these is, of course, 'pernicious' anaemia, but a good deal of evidence has now accumulated tending to bring under this heading the anemia of sprue and also the type described by Channing, in the 'forties of last century, as the 'grave anemia of pregnancy.' It has still to be directly proved whether there is megaloblastic hyperplasia of the bone-marrow in this last type of anemia, but the condition is characteristically associated with a high color-index and this is indirect evidence of such hyperplasia..."

#### Meat Prices

With declines in the wholesale prices of smoked meats and of lard, hog prices moved downward during the month just closing, notwithstanding relatively light receipts, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued March 31 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The statement continues in part: "Lamb prices at wholesale are now from 23 to 33 per cent. lower than they were a year ago and veal prices are more than 15 per cent lower. Fancy smoked picnics are wholesaling at relatively low levels. Lard prices continued to move downward during the month. The demand for beef was slow during the entire month. There was a fair demand for hides, with prices about steady. The demand for wool continued slow. Prices were somewhat easier. The export demand for American pork products was relatively light."

#### Rubber Restriction

An editorial in India Rubber World for April 1 says: "Unable to check tapping on 52 Sundays, the British and Dutch rubber growers are debating about trying the 31 days of May for a yearly let-up. The immediate effect of such voluntary restraint should be to lower crude rubber stocks and to stiffen prices, but what of the future? Plantations may be fairly controlled, but to what degree will native production be effectively repressed?...Of course, assurance is given that 'the high contracting parties' will make as much effort to keep prices within proper bounds as to keep world stocks from mounting. But is there any agency so strong as to avert a swing to either extreme? Even the sponsors for the powerful restriction scheme were at last forced to admit that they had not reckoned adequately with such potent factors as native growing, reclaimed rubber, better compounding, and buyers' pools. The tapping cessation is but a restful experiment, it is explained, and not to be understood as setting a precedent. Still many consumers are likely to regard this move as but the precursor of a regulation more drastic. At any rate they will probably see little that is idyllic in the spectacle of two great rival producing interests, hand in hand, gathering posies instead of latex in Maytime."





## Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in American Medicine for March says: "There are few departments of Government in which the physician can have a greater interest than the United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration. In three distinct directions the work of this department affects the medical profession: Control of the purity and quality of food products; control of the quality and standardization of drugs and proprietary remedies; control of the claims made for both groups on labels and literature accompanying the package....The activities of the administration in these directions are often incompletely understood, or they are misinterpreted. Because of the importance of the subject we are presenting on page 153 of this issue an article setting forth the policy and activities of the regulatory branch of the service. ...Interesting is the fact that, though in many instances the results obtained or aimed at by the department are identical with those the medical profession considers desirable, the viewpoints from which they are sought are frequently divergent. Thus, we would like to discourage self-medication. The department does this quite effectively by the policy it pursues with regard to therapeutic claims....When the American Medical Association set up the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry it provided that body with a weapon purely of a moral nature, but resembling to a great extent the regulatory weapon possessed by the Food and Drug Administration. This has been used with commendable impartiality and only on the basis of the most serious scientific investigation by the eminent men serving on the Council. Yet, experience has shown that in some instances the Council has withheld approval from products or methods which have subsequently rendered good therapeutic service. The comparison is obvious. If the scope of Federal control is extended, and conditions seem to trend in that direction, great care must be exercised, if freedom of initiative even for the medical man is not to be interfered with. In justice to the able men directing the department it must be said that they attempt to be impartial...Mention may rather be made of important work of a different nature constantly carried on by Doctor Durrett, Doctor Dunbar and their assistants, which receives little notice as a rule, perhaps because it is less controversial, perhaps because of the personal modesty of the men in question. It is not generally known that in the Washington Laboratories of the department chemical and pharmaceutical research of the highest type is always under way...."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 3.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9 to \$9.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$7.75 to \$8.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.15 1/8 to \$1.17 1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.16 to \$1.18; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.10; Kansas City \$1.03 1/4 to \$1.05; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 75 1/2 to 77 1/2¢; Kansas City 78 to 79 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 83 3/4¢ to 86¢; Minneapolis 77 1/2¢ to 82 1/2¢; Kansas City 80 to 82¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 1/2¢ to 45 1/2¢; Minneapolis 41 to 42 1/2¢; Kansas City 45 3/4¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.65-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.30-\$2.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.65 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7-\$9 per barrel in eastern cities; mostly \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$3.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern markets; South Carolina stock mostly \$3-\$3.50. Texas flat and round types \$130-\$140 bulk per ton in midwestern cities; \$90-\$95 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York sacked Yellow onions sold at \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern sacked yellows ranged \$2.25-\$3.25 in consuming centers. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged \$5-\$6 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$4.70-\$5.30 auction sales at Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 22 points to 15.92¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 19.21¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 16.56¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 26 points to 16.28¢.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¢; 91 score, 37 1/2¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20 3/4¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 5

Section 1

April 5, 1930.

## THE PRESIDENT ON SURPLUS

Giving assurance of Treasury surpluses for both this fiscal year and next, President Hoover in a statement yesterday warned that the margins depend upon the "most rigid economy" by Congress and the executive departments. Mr. Hoover reported that the first installment of income tax collections for this year showed that "the unfavorable developments of last fall did not affect individual incomes to the extent that many had feared," nor prevent corporations "from reporting for tax purposes a net income substantially in excess of that reported for the calendar year 1928." He said the Government should be able to finish this fiscal year, ending June 30, with a very moderate surplus. Careful Treasury estimates, he added, showed a margin of \$47,000,000 to the good for the next fiscal year. (A.P., Apr. 5.)

## ROAD BILL SIGNED

President Hoover yesterday signed, in the presence of representatives of the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Dowell-Phipps Federal Highway bill carrying authorizations of \$375,000,000 for road construction throughout the country, the largest amount for road building ever sanctioned in a single measure by Congress. (Press, Apr. 5.)

## IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday adopted the Norris resolution providing for Government operation of Muscle Shoals by a vote of 45 to 23, according to the press to-day.

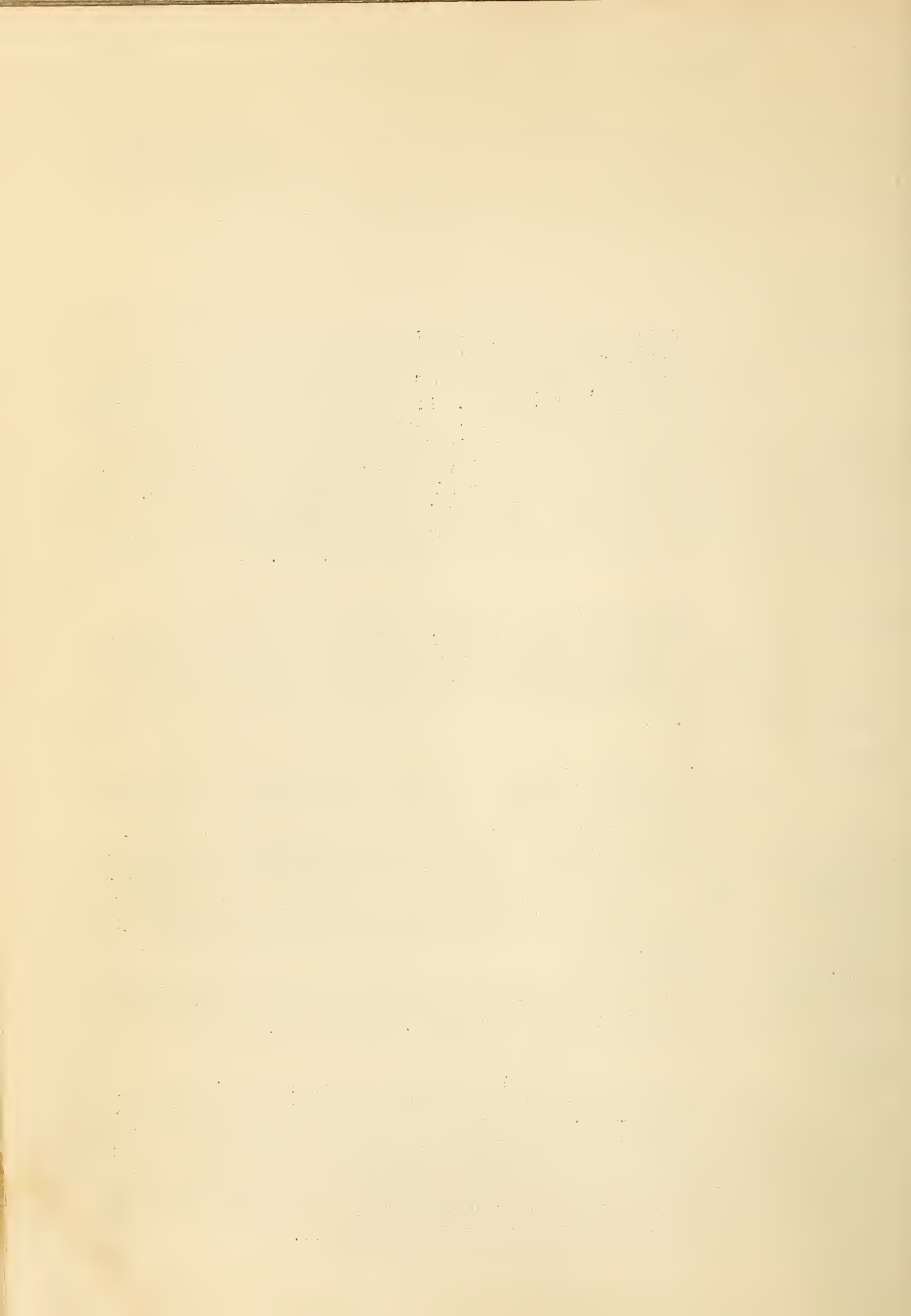
Rapid progress was made by the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill yesterday, agreements being reached on nearly 100 rates in the chemical schedule. The Senate conference committee continued to win a majority of the contests. Casein, a product of skimmed milk used in the manufacture of paper, proved the first big problem for the congressional tariff adjusters. A final decision on the Senate increase from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound went over. The House bill retains the existing levy.

Chairman Parker of the House interstate commerce committee yesterday introduced a measure setting up a new Federal power commission with limited power to regulate interstate transmission of electricity. (Press, Apr. 5.)

## NEW YORK MEAT

A New York Times dispatch April 4 says: "The imposition of an embargo on meat shipped into New York City from eleven up-State villages was revealed April 3 with the announcement that the Board of Health has amended Section 172 of the sanitary code as a result of which only inspections authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture will be regarded as sufficient. The Board of Health declined to make public the names of the villages which have been placed on the blacklist. The embargo followed the discovery that improperly inspected meat was being shipped...."





## Section 2

Business Conditions      A New York dispatch to-day reports: "Business in the United States, while spotty, has turned the corner, unemployment is on the wane, the trend of trade is definitely upward and the closing months of the year will find business in larger volume than in the late months of 1929. There, in a nutshell, is the substance of the replies of leading industrialists, national merchandisers, bankers, insurance company heads, statistical experts and leaders of organized employees and organized labor to whom, in order to get a cross section of conditions, the New York World News Service addressed this query: 'How was business in the first quarter of 1930; what is the outlook for business in the remaining nine months?'...."

Dairy Expansion In California      Commercial West for March 22 contains an article entitled "15,000,000 to Develop Dairying in California," which says: "Many factors point to the opportunity for extensive expansion of the dairy industry in California, but, at the same time, much remains to be done to bring the State herds up to standard and to improve marketing conditions, according to a survey just completed by the Bank of Italy. There is no reason why the prospective dairy man who is willing to 'start from scratch' with a tested and infection free herd, should not succeed if he has been wise in the selection of his land, if he installs a cost accounting system that will effectively point out economy in management, and if he has a reasonable amount of initial capital. In the past eighteen months the bank and its affiliate, the Bankitaly Agricultural Credit Corporation have loaned a grand aggregate of over \$15,000,000 to California livestock and dairy interests. While a portion of this has gone into dairy loans, a considerable amount of it was devoted to the restocking of the ranges and raising herd standards, according to Fred L. Washburn, vice president and general manager of the credit corporation. The survey indicates that prospective dairy owners or lessees should not misinterpret the fact that the State finds it necessary to import approximately 25,000,000 pounds of butter and 20,000,000 pounds of cheese yearly to supply its own needs; nor that an occasional market differential exists in favor of California dairy products. The practical problems, such as the necessity for cow-testing the elimination of defective stock from herds, and too intensive dairying in certain sections, are very real and very pressing..."

Fruit Preservation      Nature (London) for March 15 says: "At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the workers at the University of Bristol Research Station, Campden, have compiled a short monograph on the subject of the domestic preservation of fruit and vegetables (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Miscellaneous Publications, No. 69.) After a short chapter on the theory of preservation, practical details, including numerous recipes, are given for fruit canning and fruit bottling, for jam making, for the preparation of fruit jellies and syrups, and of candied, crystallized, and glace fruits for the preservation of vegetables, the drying of fruit and vegetables, and the preparation of chutneys and pickles...The methods described can be used by the housewife or by the manufacturer."



Population  
Changes

Warren H. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton writes under the title "A Nation of Elders in the Making" in The American Mercury for April. Discussing the changes in composition of the American population the authors declare that the birth rates characteristic of our cities and more highly industrialized States are going to set the standard for the rest of the country. They call attention to the fact that in Kansas and Minnesota the birth rate fell one-fifth from 1920 to 1928, nearly reaching the low level of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. In North and South Carolina there was a decline of nearly one-sixth in these years, at which pace the present Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York birth-rates would be reached in another decade or two. In most other agricultural States, the authors claim, the birth rate has declined in a similar manner, bringing it much nearer to the level of the industrial States, while in Oregon and Washington it has even fallen below this level. The personal advantages of small families are rapidly being realized by all classes of people in every section of the country, they declare.

The article says, further: "Still another change in the composition of our population which is of importance is the continued shift from country to city. In 1975 less than one-third of our people will live in the smaller towns and on the farms. The efficiency of the farmer's labor is increasing very rapidly at present, almost as rapidly as that of the factory worker, so that a smaller and smaller proportion of our population is needed on the farms. It is not at all improbable that with continued gains in farm efficiency, it will be possible for 15% or 20% of our workers to produce all the agricultural goods we need. On the other hand, there is apparently no limit to man's appetite for manufactured goods; hence we may expect to see a steady cityward movement of population as long as people believe they can live better and work less in the cities than on the farms. The movement from the farms is one solution of the farm problem. If the farm to city migration continues or even becomes greater it may well be that there will be comparatively little difference in the purchasing power of comparable groups on the farm and in the city. At present, however, and probably for some time to come, a shift to the city undoubtedly adds somewhat to one's purchasing power. Thus the continuance of the cityward movement will aid in keeping up the buying power of the public as our rate of increase declines."

Russian  
Conditions

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 27 says: "Surveys from Russian sources of the accomplishments of the Soviets in the first year of the 'five-year plan' make imposing claims. Their complacent tone hardly accords with the stray bits of evidence that leak through a stringent censorship, which items must likewise be received with reserve. If the program were succeeding according to schedule or better, as it is glowingly reported to be, the Moscow regime should by western logic be only too glad to furnish proof of the fact. But logical inferences concerning that land of contradictions are unsafe. From a Russian trade organization in New York comes the assertion that the second year of the five appointed for the creation of a new Russia surpassing the United States in wealth and productiveness will see \$2,000,000,000 invested in Soviet industry. This would be one-fifth, not two-fifths, of the \$10,000,000,000 of factory development projected





by Stalin in 1928 for completion by the end of 1933. Here as elsewhere in Soviet outgivings definite figures refer to the future, not to the past. If the five years are to bring into being a State property worth \$40,000,000,000, the annual margin for reinvestment must follow a sharply rising scale. But the key to the five-year industrialization is in the productivity of the land. Following the succession of the tenants to farm ownership, production fell off to such an extent as to wipe out the export grain surplus. This may have been a reflection on the industry of the Russian peasant but it was admittedly due in part to the absence of goods to exchange for commandeered grain. Then followed the initiation of collective farming with a violence which Stalin has lately felt compelled to moderate..."

### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

T. Swann Harding is the author of "Fake Remedies and Government Regulation" in American Medicine for March. He says in part: "A certain woman is said not long ago to have bought a celebrated depilatory. Not long thereafter she wrote in to its manufacturer complaining that its use had produced a remarkable growth of hair on the bodily surfaces to which she had applied it...So far as the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration was concerned, such a hypothetical lady would be out of luck. It was her misfortune that she was betrayed by a cosmetic rather than by a drug preparation. But frauds quite as bad as this are perpetrated as 'rheumatism' or influenza 'cures' and if the administration then resorts to 'multiple seizures,' i.e., summarily seizes large consignments of the fraudulent preparation in several cities simultaneously and removes it from the market--what then? This procedure is only resorted to when violations of the law are repeated, flagrant or deliberate, and when products are poisonous, deleterious or decomposed, yet manufacturers have a way of writing to drug journals in such cases and these, in turn, denounce the Government officials as 'drunk with power,' issuing solemn warnings that unless they become less officious and given to highhanded usurpations of authority they will get this and that in short order...The Government, in its effort to regulate drugs and pharmaceuticals, is in an anomalous position. It is not interested in profits, which is very unusual in this country: Its officials are content with their small salaries and keep busy. Their job is the enforcement of a social law which is designed to protect the health and the pocketbooks of the people and which they seek to apply educationally rather than punitively, if at all possible. The Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration takes action upon the basis of assured scientific facts established in chemical and physiologic analyses perfected after long research. That is not the way the ordinary man acts at all. He is accustomed to accept all sorts of evidence as final, to sift rumors very imperfectly, to permit his own desires and emotions to dictate what he shall believe and to make very little effort indeed to get at the actual facts, provided he has a strong preconception one way or another. Naturally an organization which seeks only to apply scientifically established facts in an impartial and objective manner is bound to be misunderstood and even venomously attacked...The effort has been for some years now to avoid prosecutions. To this end the work of the administration has been constructive, educational and advisory rather than punitive. The response has been such that it is estimated that 97 per cent of the food and drug manufacturers of the country voluntarily make every effort to adhere to



regulations and err in ignorance rather than with criminal or fraudulent intent. Nevertheless, there were, during 1928, some 216 actions taken against drugs and drug preparations alone, many of them, of course, simply crude or refined drugs which were substandard, and not patent medicines at all...On the other hand, many druggists and pharmaceutical manufacturers are heaping maledictions and invective upon the administration in their trade organs, simply because its officials are bound and determined that unjustifiable claims shall not be made for proprietary remedies..."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

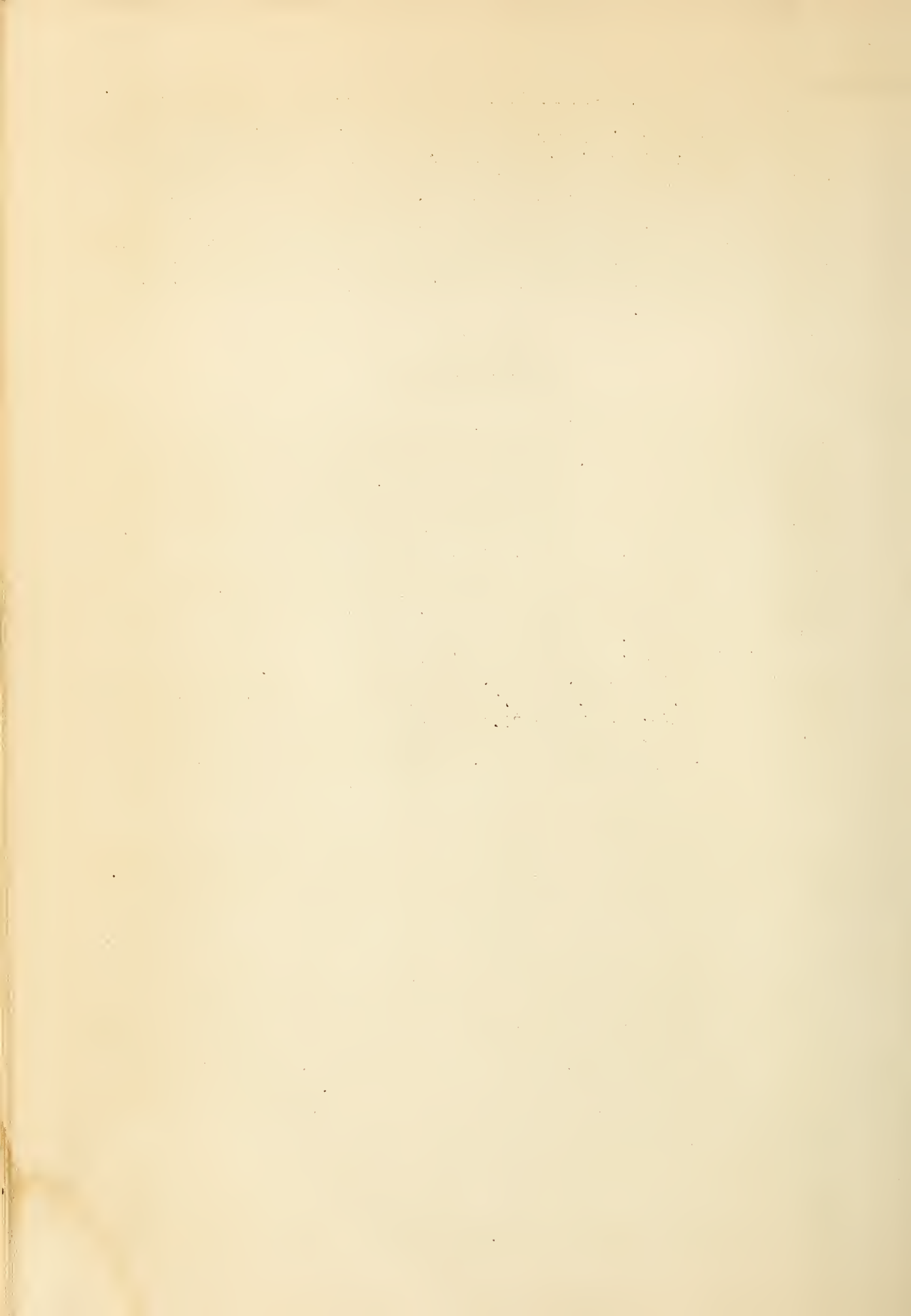
#### Farm Products

April 4.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.20 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.15 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$7.75 to \$8.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.24; Kansas City \$1.18 to \$1.20; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.12  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; St. Louis \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.05; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 83 to 84¢; Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 86¢; Minneapolis 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 to 81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45 to 46¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$8-\$9.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.65-\$2.85 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Missionary strawberries 50-60¢ per quart in New York and Baltimore; 18¢-32¢ f.o.b. Plant City. Louisiana Klondikes \$5-\$6 per 24-pint crates in a few cities. Florida pointed type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$5.50-\$6 per western lettuce crate in the East; \$4.25-\$4.65 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per bushel hamper in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.50-\$1.75 in city markets. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow onions closed at \$2.75-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.50 per 50-pound sack f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Baldwins \$6.50-\$7 in Chicago.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points to 15.70¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.31¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 16.38¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 16.14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 6

Section 1

April 7, 1930.

**KLEIN ON BUSINESS** Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said last night that statistics showed building contracts awarded during March increased 45 per cent over the preceding month and were only 5 per cent below those for March of last year when business was moving at high speed. Speaking over the National Broadcasting System, Doctor Klein quoted figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation as indicating the steady improvement in business conditions this year, and said the rise in building contracts is "real news" indicative of the "anticipated dawn of a new day." "Perhaps," he added, "even more important is the fact that some of the ultra-conservative governmental economists are right now boosting their estimates for nation-wide construction this year by approximately \$1,000,000,000, placing the new total at \$11,000,000,000 instead of \$10,000,000,000, as estimated a few weeks ago."

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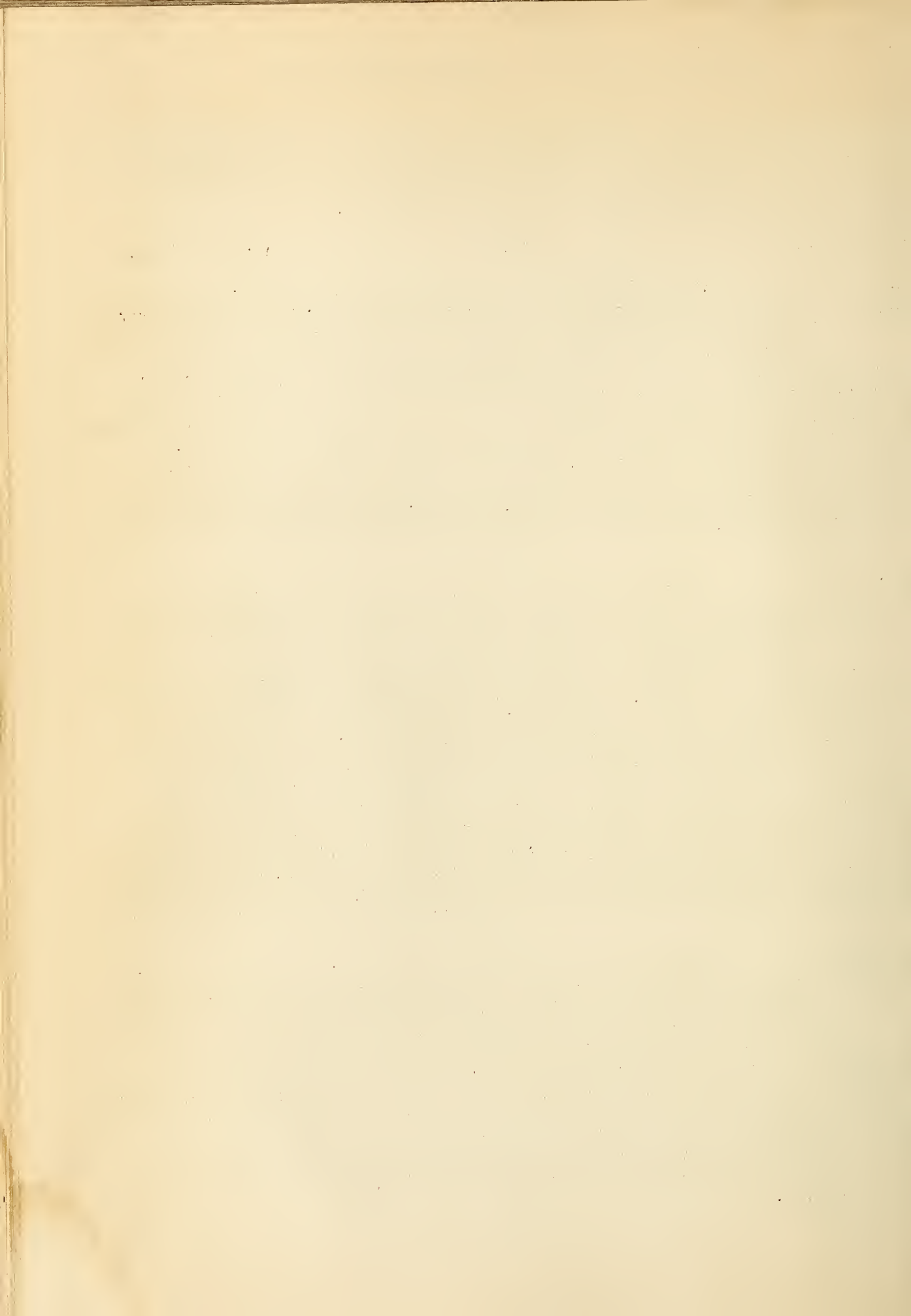
**GREEN ON UNEMPLOYMENT** "The five day work week will help remedy unemployment and create an opportunity to use the goods and commodities which industries produce," said William F. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in Brooklyn yesterday, according to the press to-day. "The mechanization of industry has created very serious social and economic problems," he continued. "Individual productivity and efficiency have been enormously increased and thousands of displaced workers have been added to the unemployed. Under normal economic and industrial conditions there are more than 9 per cent of workers unemployed and a menacing surplus of manufactured goods produced. The present period of cyclical unemployment grew out of this unsound economic condition. Unless wages are maintained at a level which will enable the masses to buy and consume the goods produced we will have recurrent periods of cyclical unemployment and business stagnation. The five-day work week has won general approval on economic, social and religious grounds. We have come to understand, as never before, that it is not enough merely to create the power to buy. We must create the opportunity to enjoy and use goods and commodities."

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**ARGENTINIAN CONDITIONS** A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day states that American bankers and business men stationed at Buenos Aires agree that Argentina's long business crisis has reached its lowest point and any change in the situation probably will be for the better. They expect, however, that the situation will remain stationary at its present unsatisfactory level for several months and say that when the curve finally begins to bend upward its turn will not be sharp, but long and gradual. The report says: "The business crisis resulting from crop failure and other unfavorable conditions has curtailed imports. Grain exports are now bringing money into the country, helping to lessen the unfavorable balance between exports and imports, while the money stringency has been relieved because lack of business has curtailed the demand for funds...."

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## Section 2

British Food and Drugs

The Medical Officer (London) for March 22 says: "The seven pages of text in a small official pamphlet, 'The Sale of Food and Drugs Act' are well worth eighteen pence and ten minutes, even from the impecunious and busy, for the official figures suggest that adulteration is increasing, whereas the text gives reasons for reversing this opinion and believing that sophistication has had its day and is no longer safe or profitable. Milk, spirits and drugs are still faked to a certain extent, but the tightening up of legal requirements seems to have discouraged attempts at evasion, and the much criticized Preservations Order has, instead of creating new technical offences, as some hoped and many prophesied, had the opposite effect. The dilution of spirits with water is of course a grave offence in the eyes of the Government, because it swindles the Exchequer, though we may look upon it rather to the public good than otherwise, and the adulteration of drugs hits only a limited class. But it is different with milk, the most adulterated of all foodstuffs and the one in which adulteration is most dangerous. In other commodities the presence of preservatives which ought not to be there, or the addition of more than is legal where some are allowable, and most of the other breaches of the law, though objectionable, are not usually of fatal significance. But the dilution of milk, or the extraction of what it should contain, or the addition of what it should not, may, and does, kill. Milk not up to standard causes deaths from starvation, and these will happen if the poverty is due to addition or subtraction done deliberately, which is legally forbidden, or due to diseased secretion, due to feeding cows on improper diet, which is allowed...Farmers, it is true, are rarely the actual offenders in tampering with milk, but they have foolishly supported every movement to defeat legislation which would put a stop to an iniquitous and dangerous imposition upon the public."

Farm Budgeting in Germany

"Farm budgeting in Germany is an outgrowth of the efforts of early appraisers to base the value of land upon its earnings. The earning value was computed from an estimate of probable earnings budgeted in advance. The advance farm budget called for a consideration of the physical situation surrounding the farm or estate involved, the computation of possible physical production, the determination of the quantities of the physical production available for sale, estimation of selling and buying prices, and the computation of the expense involved. Of recognized use in valuation, the budgets were used more and more in planning and guiding the farm business operations. To provide records for control in operation and for computation of earnings, and information for testing and improving the business, accounting is insisted upon. Agreement with respect to the form and scope of the accounting needed to accomplish those purposes is not so complete as it is with respect to the general usefulness of the budget." (Jour. of Farm Econ., Oct. 1929.)

Federal Farm Board

The Federal Farm Board April 4 announced that it has approved an application of the Federal Cotton Association, an organization sponsored by the Staple Cotton Growers Association, Greenwood, Miss., for a commodity loan not exceeding \$5,000,000 to supplement primary loans obtained from Intermediate Credit or commercial banks. This line of credit will enable the association to make larger advances on

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member-produced cotton than would be possible under other credit facilities. The advance from the Farm Board will be supplemental to primary loans of at least sixty per cent of the market value of the cotton and will bring the total loans on this cotton up to the loan basis announced by the board last October. (Press, Apr. 5.)

Ford and  
Rubber

A Savannah dispatch to-day reports that Henry Ford has bought a plantation adjacent to his properties in Bryan and Chatham Counties, where he is preparing to grow goldenrod for rubber. The report says: "A certificate of title covering a 50-acre island in the Ogeechee River was filed in Superior Court yesterday by Mr. Ford...."

Home and  
Foreign  
Markets

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for March 22 says: "Whoever takes his farm relief seriously, and doesn't avoid unpleasant facts for political purposes, must admit that if farm prices are going to improve permanently in the United States either consumption must increase substantially or production must decrease substantially. Close contact with the farm relief movement during recent years brings increasing astonishment in that so little emphasis has been placed on the logic of the tremendous exports from the United States of farm machinery.... Comparatively speaking, there is no more cheap land in the United States. There is cheap land in Argentina, Australia, Russia, and other parts of the world. During the last 25 years the American farmer has maintained himself in the world markets only because his farming methods were better than his foreign competitors', and his farming methods were better chiefly by virtue of more and better machinery than his foreign competition had. But in recent years American machinery, farm implements, tractors, combines, have been going to these competitors by the ship load. What is going to happen, eventually, when the cheap lands in Russia, Argentina, Australia and other countries, are farmed with modern, American machinery? World market competition will be the keener, and every major advantage will rest with the foreign competitor. The domestic market of the United States more and more will become the chief reliance of the farmers of the United States, and whether or not he obtains in his home market a price that represents something more or less than the cost of production will depend on how much he raises. Curtailment of acreage in the surplus-producing crops is inevitable...."

Irish States-

man Dis-  
continued

A Dublin dispatch April 4 reports that The Irish Statesman, the weekly edited by George Russell ("AE"), will cease publication with this week's issue. The report says: "Established in 1923, largely by American admirers of Sir Horace Plunkett, the paper was condemned from the start to fight an uphill financial battle.... 'AE' in his editorials worked tirelessly to break down hostility to the scientific grading of Irish butter and eggs, which has yielded such good results to the Free State farmers. It was The Irish Statesman's propaganda which did much to clear the way for Minister Patrick Hogan's agricultural policy...."

Milkweed  
Properties

India Rubber World for April 1 says: "Scarcely twenty years ago the common milkweed, *Asclepias syrica*, was much discussed as a potential source of American rubber, just as is to-day the goldenrod on





which Thomas A. Edison has been bestowing much attention. Saunders in 1875 had reported the presence of caoutchouc in the latex of the milkweed, and for a long time it was believed that the rubber in the milky juice could be extracted and utilized in a practical way. The cultivation of the weed on a commercial scale was reviewed thoroughly by Fox in an article on 'Growing Rubber in Ohio' in the India Rubber World, September, 1914, and as the conclusion was reached that there was nothing in the project, the latter was abandoned. Now the milkweed is getting attention from a non-rubber quarter. The cellulose industries, looking to annual plants to supply much of their needs, see attractive prospects in the former rubber possibility, the weed having been propagated to show an acre yield of 30 bushels of seed, 280 pounds of floss, and a ton of air-dried stems."

Rubber in  
Russia

Economic Review of The Soviet Union for March 1 says: "In addition to the possibility of utilizing the plant chondrilla for the production of rubber (see Economic Review of November 15, 1929) Soviet scientists have recently reported several other rubber-bearing plants. Among these is the asklepias cornuti--a plant found in certain parts of the Ukraine. The Soviet scientist, Voynovsky, who has conducted experimental work on this plant, reports that about 450 kilograms of rubber can be produced from one hectare. About 130 varieties have been located and the Kiev experimental station is conducting further experiments to determine its adaptability as a commercial substitute for rubber. A number of rubber products have already been produced experimentally from the juice of asklepias."

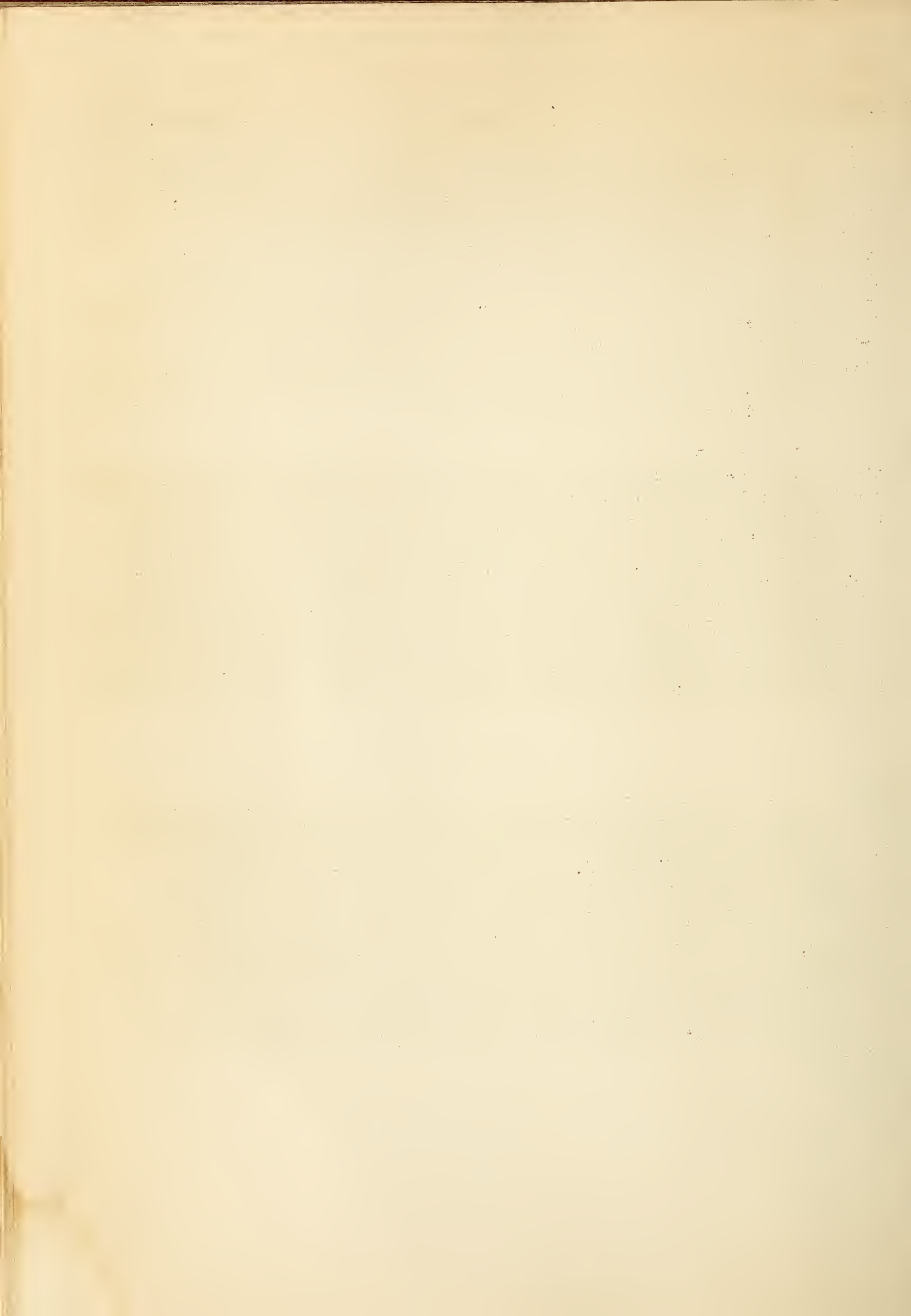
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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 5 says: "Fruit growers will welcome the decision of the United States Department of Agriculture to report fruit prospects throughout the season. The first report, issued March 22, indicated that the peach crop has been somewhat damaged by cold weather, especially in the Central and Northern States. No severe damage is noted to apples and pears, but it is too early to be sure about this. Cherries have suffered in some sections, but the evidence at hand shows no widespread damage to this crop. The need of such reports has been felt by fruit growers, who will appreciate all the information available on the progress of the crops as the season advances. No schedule of the reports has been issued, but it is stated that they will be made 'when conditions warrant.'"

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm  
Products

April 5.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.20 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.15 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.21 to \$1.25; Kansas City \$1.22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.13 to \$1.14; Kansas City \$1.07; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 84 $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 75 to 77 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 77 to 79 $\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 83 to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 77 to 82 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 80 to 81 $\phi$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 41 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$8-\$9.50 per double-head barrel for best stock in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly \$2.65 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$2.60-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; top of \$3.50 in Baltimore; \$2.70-\$2.75 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$3 per standard crate, mixed No.1 and 2, in Kansas City; \$2.40-\$2.60 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$3-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round and Flat type \$140-\$145 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; mostly \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$4.75-\$6 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$5.50-\$5.90 f.o.b. Hammond. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$6.25 per barrel in New York City; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Baldwins \$6.50-\$7 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 15.79 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 19.24 $\phi$ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 16.50 $\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 16.19 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\phi$ ; 91 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; 90 score, 38 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ -21 $\phi$ ; Young Americas, 22 $\phi$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 7

Section 1

April 8, 1930.

## POST ROAD FUNDS.

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate, the Colton bill increasing from \$7,500,000 to \$12,500,000 annually Federal aid for the construction of rural post roads and trails in national forests. (Press, Apr. 8.)

## BROOKHART SALARY BILL

The Brookhart bill to double the pay increases given to certain employees by the Welch Act of 1928 was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In effect, the bill would give to these employees the salary increases that Congress thought it was giving them when it passed the Welch Act. Not only that, but the bill would make the increases retroactive to July 1, 1928. Those employees who got a \$60 raise would get a \$120 raise, and those who got \$100 would get \$200...."

## GRAIN FUTURES ACT

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "Contending that Congress was not empowered to pass the grain futures act, attorneys filed motions yesterday to quash the evidence against three Chicago Board of Trade members who are charged with having manipulated grain prices....The motions filed yesterday charged also that the complaint is essentially of a criminal nature and can not be prosecuted in a civil hearing such as the present one."

## LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to-day states that the locust invasion of Egypt is now assuming alarming proportions. Swarms of locusts extending 30 miles have been seen in Upper Egypt and the Government, realizing the gravity of the situation, yesterday opened a credit of \$25,000 for emergency measures. The report says: "Apparently the source where the locusts are originating is the Abuelba hills in the Sudan, whence they have crossed over the Red Sea into Arabia and Sinai, bringing devastation in their course...."

## AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

A Melbourne dispatch to-day says: "Measures considered adequate to combat profiteering under the new prohibitive Australian tariff have been taken during the week-end and opposition to the Government's drastic action to restore the balance of trade appears to have died down. The Conservative newspaper Argus, however, declares that the tariff must aggravate the burden of the high cost of production by causing further inflation and delaying the internal economic adjustment essential for the restoration of credit abroad.

A Sydney dispatch to-day says: "The Commonwealth Government is keenly concerned in the reaction of other countries to the recent drastic increase in tariffs and the prohibition of importation of a number of articles, taken as a temporary measure to alleviate Australia's economic ills...."





## Section 2

Breeding  
Study  
Urged

A College Station, Tex., dispatch to the press of April 6 states that Dr. J. L. Lush, of the Texas agricultural experiment station, proposes that agricultural colleges cooperate with each other and with packing companies to use their flocks and herds to study breeding.

Farm  
Board  
Plans

An editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for April 5 says: "The Farm Board has come to grips with what the agricultural economist calls 'overplanting.' The heavens determine the yield, but the farmer determines the area planted. The Farm Board has issued a friendly admonition to cotton growers and to wheat growers not to expand their acreage, but to contract it. The winter wheat was planted last fall, before the Farm Board was fairly organized, and the acreage is relatively large. There were indications that farmers in the spring-wheat belt might be tempted to overplanting, hence the warning. The crop year was half over before the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was organized for operation, and the wheat-stabilization corporation was still more recently authorized...In the case of cotton also there were indications that cotton growers, especially east of the Mississippi, were being tempted to expand their acreage. In urging cotton growers not to expand acreage, but to contract it, the board also pointed out the advantages which lie in the raising of a larger proportion of the farm family's food supply. Raising more of his food supply and less of cotton, the farmer stands to achieve a double gain--the reduction of his purchases and elevation of the price of cotton. Two things are becoming clear to the agricultural population: There must be some adjustment of supply to demand if better prices are to be hoped for. Certainly a Federal Farm Board can operate better with an adjusted supply than with an inflated supply. Second, adjustment of supply, involving restriction of planted acreage, can not be accomplished through advices extended by the Farm Board to the individual grower. An intermediary organization is essential, and this is the cooperative association. Not alone for the marketing of the crop is the cooperative association essential; it is even more essential in the adjustment of supply to demand in the control of planted acreage. It is not an easy task the board is undertaking. But sooner or later farm relief must get down to bed rock, and the Farm Board has decided to do so at once."

Insects  
for  
Harvard

A Cambridge, Mass., dispatch to the press of April 4 states that a collection of about 8,000 Hymenopterous insects from Chile has just been received by the Museum of Comparative Zoology as the gift of a friend of the museum. The collection was formed by the late Paul Herbst, a German long resident in Chile.

Mexican  
Corn Ban

A Mexico City dispatch to the press of April 7 says: "Prohibition of the manufacture of alcohol from corn will be recommended to the Government by the National Anti-Alcohol Committee, a semi-official organization presided over by the Secretary of the Interior. The committee will suggest that by this means the necessity of importing corn for use as food can be avoided, and it will point out that sufficient alcohol to satisfy the country's needs can be made from materials now going to waste in the sugar raising industry...."

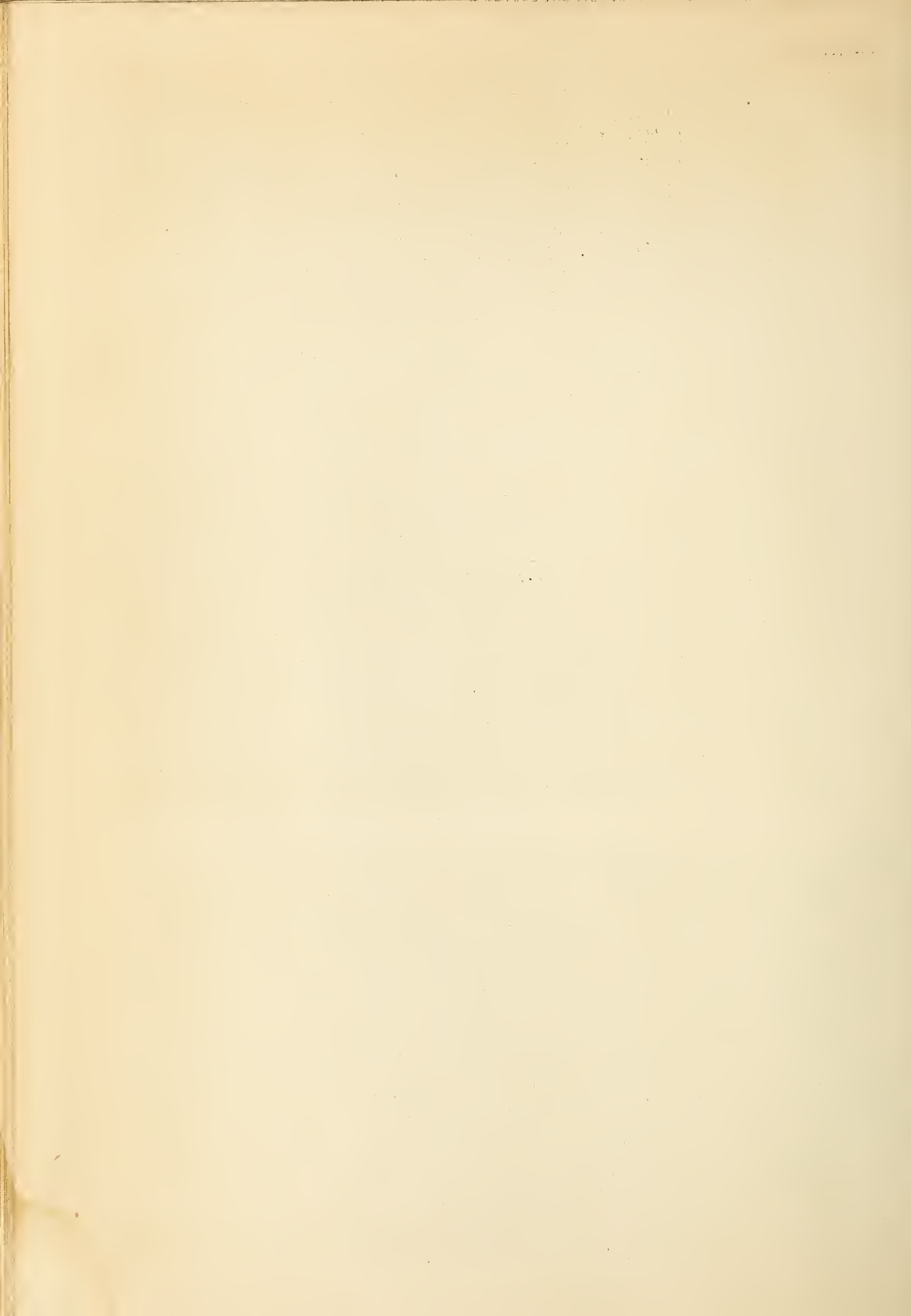


National  
Wool Market-  
ing Cor-  
poration

An editorial in National Wool Grower (Salt Lake City) for March says: "The National Wool Marketing Corporation has been an actual going concern since February 17, when the Federal Farm Board delivered to the corporation's secretary, J. B. Wilson, a check for \$100,000, the first allotment of the funds promised for advancing as loans upon wools of growers connected with associations having membership in the corporation. A further loan of one million dollars will have been made to the corporation by the board in the early part of this month. This loan is to be used in the capitalization of a credit corporation set up by the Wool Marketing Corporation to discount growers' notes for advances with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The response of the growers in support of this movement has been evidenced in a gratifying and encouraging way through cooperative associations holding membership in the corporation and by the application of those associations for membership, and subscription to the stock of the corporation. The list of the associations which have asked for membership, and the amount of wool pledged by them, as presented in this issue of the Wool Grower, shows a response fully as great as expected or hoped for by this date by the officers of the corporation and by the large number of growers in all the States who have for many years been working toward such a consummation in wool marketing as now seems certain to be realized...If this indirect effect of the work of the National Wool Marketing Corporation eliminates the element of speculation in domestic wools and stimulates effort for service in maintaining better and more stable wool prices at Boston, it will be beneficial to growers and also, in the long run, to the present dealers now shifting to the commission basis. It should always be remembered that the corporation's salesmen have been the largest and most successful ones in this country. With their numerous connections with mills of large capacity they have outlets for all classes of wool. In proportion to the amount of wool furnished to the corporation, will its salesmen be able to maintain prices at Boston that represent the full strength of the world market with the United States protective tariff added."

Rural-Urban  
Migration

Carle C. Zimmerman and John Jay Corson, 3rd, are the joint authors of a sixth paper on "The Migrations to Towns and Cities, in Social Forces for March. The article says in part: "In the last study in this series, probably for the first time in the literature of migrations, definite suggestions and statistical proof were given that factors associated with the order of birth in a rural family played a causal role in urban selection by migrations. The essence of this theory is that the older child, or the oldest male child, tends to stay in agriculture in a greater percentage of the cases than all children of the farm families. This indicates that some of the factors within rural family organization, which differentiate the children in their responsibility to family traditions and family succession, tend to subjugate this older child or oldest male child to agricultural succession more than the others. Since the preparation of that earlier study, data from two samples of Virginia farm population have been secured. These two samples furnish the basis for a random test of the theory of order of birth as a factor in urban selection and of some of the other theories developed in earlier studies in this series. This present study introduces these new data





and discusses the significance of the findings. In the earlier study, where this theory was first suggested, it was found, based upon 1,415 male farm-born adults all of whom were 25 or more years of age (and presumably past the age of greatest intermigrations between agriculture and urban occupations), that 81.2 per cent of all first-born male children of families still in agriculture were located upon farms as compared with 76.5 per cent of all children of these families. It was found, further, that of the 250 families located in the cities (Fargo, North Dakota and Mankato, Minnesota), where the family originated in agriculture, 50.4 per cent of the first-born males were then on farms as compared with 37.8 per cent of all children. The conclusion was drawn that the 'data give slight evidence that the first born male child in multi-children families tends to show greater preference for agriculture, in cases where the family originates in agriculture.' ...The final conclusion which may be drawn from this study, is that the urban characteristics which appear to give an urban society more of the refinements and embellishments of living are to be explained either by environmental processes in the urban society, or by the biological processes in the same urban society, rather than by its selection of a superior type from the rural districts, to the relative rejection of other types. Further, this conclusion has important bearing for those students who are attempting to 'modernize' the rural family. Rural society and rural custom have been selected through long millenniums of accommodation to nature. Any undue or haphazard attempts to disturb the operation of this rural family unit may cause a disruption of extremely important social processes."

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Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post for April 6 says: "President Hoover's approval of the Dowell bill, increasing the annual appropriation for Federal-aid highways, should provide an immediate stimulus to employment. The bill makes \$125,000,000 available for each of the next three years, an increase of \$50,000,000 annually. Since the States are required to appropriate equal sums before this fund becomes available, it is estimated that this action of the Government will result in the expenditure of \$120,000,000 additional for roads each year. If the States launch their new highway construction programs immediately, work will be provided for thousands of idle men. Industries that furnish road building supplies will be stimulated and the unemployment situation in industry should be substantially relieved. The American Association of State Highway Officials estimates that 125,000 men will be given employment as a result of this appropriation.

"The primary importance of the bill, however, lies in the effect it will have on the development of highways. Road construction is lagging far behind the increase in traffic. The States have been taxing their resources heavily to finance needed highway development, but they have been unable to keep abreast of the automobile industry. Federal aid has made many of the finest highways in the country possible. The gasoline tax has become an exceptionally good revenue producer. Every State now has a gasoline tax, ranging from 2 to 6 cents per gallon, with an average tax of 3.22 cents. Last year these taxes produced an aggregated revenue of \$431,636,454. The average motorist pays an annual gasoline tax of \$17.72. Some of the States are contemplating an increase in the levy on gasoline, but in most localities the tax



can not be raised much higher without imposing too great a burden on automobile owners. In these circumstances Congress is justified in extending additional aid in highway construction. Highways are a permanent asset and source of profit. When traffic and communication are facilitated business and commerce are accelerated, and the whole country reaps the benefits."

#### Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

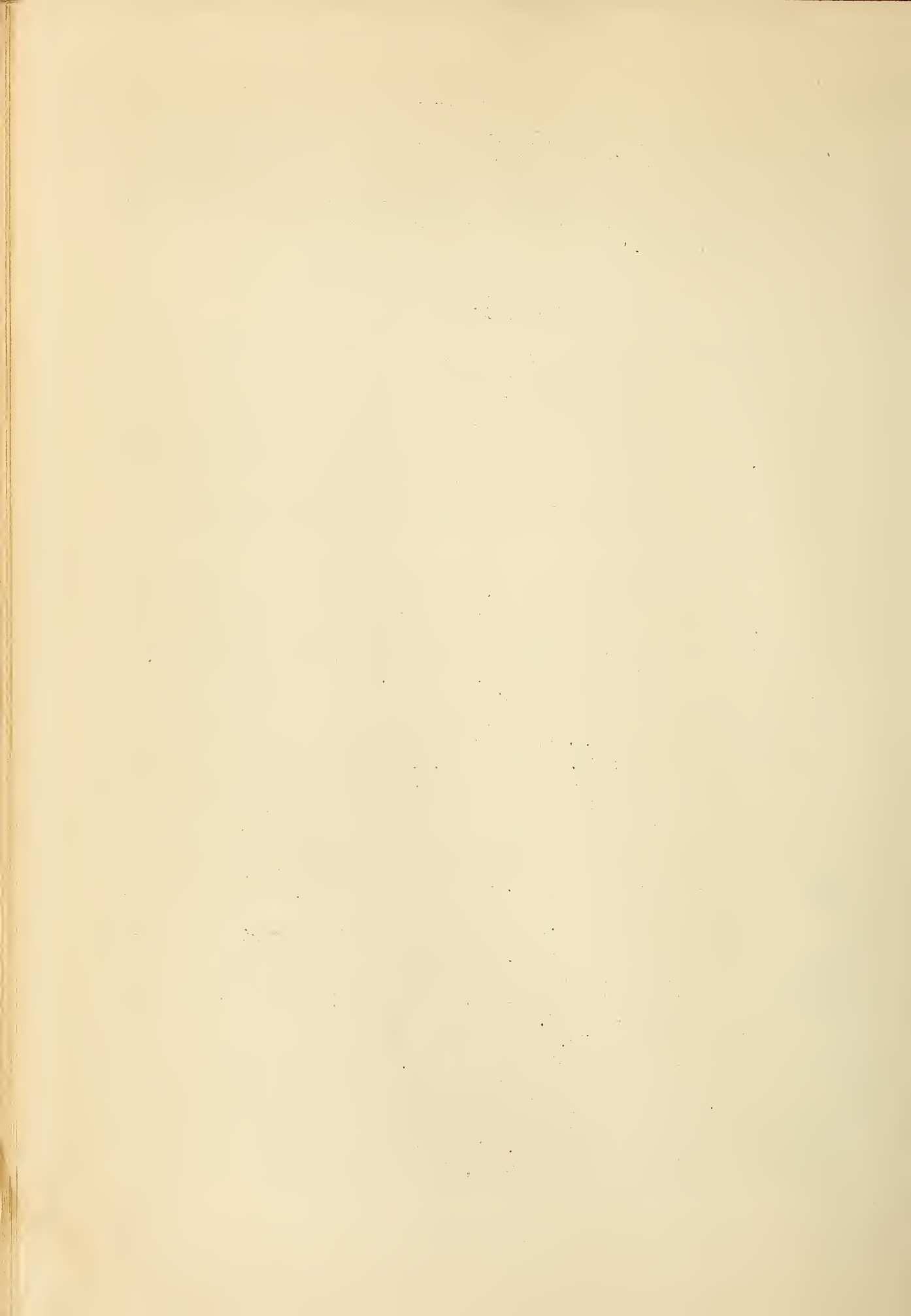
#### Farm Products

April 7.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.40-\$10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$6-\$9 per double-head barrel in city markets; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.50-\$5 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; mostly \$4 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.65-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.55 f.o.b. Stevens Point. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; top of \$3.50 in New York City; \$2.75 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$3-\$3.25 per standard crate, mixed No.1 and 2, in midwestern cities; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Texas Round and Flat type cabbage ranged \$120-\$150 bulk per ton in Cincinnati and St. Louis; mostly \$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$3-\$3.50 per 1½ bushel hamper in the East. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$4.50-\$6.25 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$5.60-\$6.07½ in Hammond. New York McIntosh apples \$4.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Yellow Newtowns \$3.25; Baldwins \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 15.79¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.29¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 16.57¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 16.19¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.15 1/8-\$1.17 1/8. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.21-\$1.23. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City \$1.08½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82¼¢-83½¢; Minneapolis 74½¢-76½¢; Kansas City 77¢-78½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 82½¢-85¼¢; Minneapolis 76½¢-80½¢; Kansas City 80¢-81¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 44¼¢-45¢; Minneapolis 40¾¢-42¼¢; Kansas City, 45½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LXXVII, No. 8

Section 1

April 9, 1930.

## COTTON PRICE INQUIRY

A favorable report on the Sheppard resolution to request the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the causes of the 1926, 1927 and 1928 price declines in cotton was ordered by the Senate agriculture committee yesterday, according to the press to-day. Under the resolution, the Secretary of Agriculture would ascertain the amount of short selling and by whom it was done and "any further information which will enable the farmer to know the true conditions and the parties responsible for the declines."

A favorable report also was ordered on the Harrison bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate cotton ginning with a view to developing improved equipment. The measure authorized an appropriation of \$100,000 for the inquiry.

## FARM CREDIT

Senator Steiwer of Oregon, appearing before the Senate banking committee yesterday, urged reorganization of the intermediate credit banks with a view to having this system play a larger part in the general farm relief program. (Press, Apr. 9.)

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

An Atlanta dispatch to-day reports that the American Chemical Society formally registered the judgment of the chemical industry of the United States, at its meeting at Atlanta yesterday, that the source of bootleg alcohol is now corn, and voted to so inform Congress.

One and a half million tons of waste cotton seed hull bran may find a use in making xylose, a nonfattening sugar, it was announced on Monday by the American Chemical Society, making public the results of research by Dr. W. T. Schreiber and associates at the Bureau of Standards. The semicommercial production of this new sugar has been accomplished in a plant at Anniston, Ala., built and equipped by Theodore Swann, president of the Swann Corporation.

## GERMAN GRAIN PRICES

A Berlin dispatch to-day reports: "Since the highly protective program of Agricultural Minister Schiele in behalf of German producers was announced, grain prices, which had begun to rise in advance of the announcement, have gone up headlong. The movement was helped this week by reports of drought in North America. Even the resumption of wheat export by Russia has not checked the rise. Russia has sent three shiploads of wheat to Italy, and is negotiating sales of wheat to England and the Continent. Between March 15 and April 4, rye prices at Berlin rose from 144 marks per metric ton to 169, wheat from 256 to 265, and oats from 123 to 167. The advance is partly artificial, being due to the fact that farmers are busy taking advantage of the exceptionally good weather for field work and therefore have no time to market their holdings of grain."





## Section 2

Business  
Outlook  
Study

The outlook and the possibilities of stabilizing business on a national scale will be considered at a series of round-table conferences of trade and commercial leaders, to be held at Washington from April 28 to May 1, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. More than 3,000 executives are expected to attend, representing 1,700 chambers and trade associations affiliated with the national body. The delegates will appraise the stabilization measures adopted by President Hoover after last fall's stock market slump. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of President Hoover's national business survey conference, temporarily organized to deal with that emergency, will report on its work, and the feasibility of carrying it forward will be taken up. (Press, Apr. 7.)

California

New Era in Food Distribution for April says: "As a whole, Cooperatives California vegetable cooperatives are acting principally as agents in assembling produce. The Merced-Stanislaus Sweet Potato Growers' Association represented an organization of this type. Likewise, the Half Moon By Artichoke Association assembled that portion of the crop which was sold in eastern markets. On the other hand, there are a few vegetable cooperatives which act primarily as bargaining associations. The Colma Vegetable Association functions in this capacity. It locates buyers, fixes minimum prices, and arranges for the auction sales. Vegetable cooperatives in California have, however, been unstable, and none have attained the position of 'commodity control.' The Merced-Stanislaus sweet potato association referred to at one time had a membership of approximately 700, while at present it has about 200 members, but is inactive. Other organizations that were existent a few years ago have ceased operation, while some new ones have sprung up. Several factors are responsible for this situation. One finds a higher per cent of tenancy in vegetable growing sections than in other sections of the State. In Imperial County 46.7 per cent of the farmers are tenants, whereas in the State of California the percent of tenancy is only 14.7. This fact alone contributes to the instability of cooperative organizations. Vegetable growers shift from one crop to another with comparative ease. A cooperative set up to handle one commodity may not be suited to handle another....Numerous fruit cooperatives are functioning in California as agents in assembling products. In fact, these form the basis of several of the larger fruit cooperatives which act as bargaining organizations or agencies in distribution. However, many of these have no affiliations with other cooperatives, but merely assemble the products of its members and sell them in much the same manner as an independent or private agent does. The tendency is for such organizations to merge or affiliate in order to obtain a better bargaining position. This movement has been given impetus by the policies of the Federal Farm Board. The most recent example is the recommendation of the California Gravenstein Apple Growers Association. It has proposed that the cooperatives merge and thereupon form a selling organization. The bargaining type of association is well represented by the California Pear Growers' Association... The third type of cooperative, the distributing agency, is found in a number of California fruit cooperatives. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which handles approximately 75 per cent of the oranges and grapefruit and 90 per cent of the lemons grown in California, is



perhaps the best known of these. Other associations which may be classed in this group include the California Walnut Growers' Association, which markets nearly 85 per cent of the walnuts grown in the State. Another is the California Almond Growers' Exchange, which handles approximately 70 per cent of that crop, and a third is the Calavo Growers of California. Several others, such as the California Fruit Exchange, the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, the Prune and Apricot Growers, the Mutual Orange Distributors, and the Peach and Fig Growers Association are performing, among other services, the function of distribution..."

#### Cotton Statistics

The Statist (London) for March 22 says: "The international cotton statistics for the six months ended January 31, 1930, issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, show an increase in cotton consumption. The world's consumption of cotton during the six months was 13,202,000 bales, an increase of 334,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The consumption of American cotton decreased by 530,000 bales, whereas that of cotton from other sources increased by 864,000 bales. The world's stocks of all kinds of cotton on January 31, 1930, were 4,931,000 bales, against 5,294,000 bales a year earlier, stocks of American cotton being 2,742,000 bales, compared with 2,958,000 bales. A table of the number of spindle-hours stopped in various countries calculated in weeks of 48 hours shows that in Great Britain, during the six weeks ended January 31, 1930, the mills were stopped 7.09 weeks. The stoppage in the American section amounted to 9.007 weeks and that of the Egyptian section to 4.55 weeks. There were 88 mills with 4,840,100 spindles in the American section completely stopped during the period. In Austria short-time conditions were worse than in Great Britain, the comparative figure being 8.19 weeks. Stoppages in some other countries were as follows: Germany 2.35 weeks, France 1.36 weeks, Italy 3.93 weeks, Belgium 1.32 weeks, Switzerland 2.90 weeks, Japan 3.09 weeks. No figure is given for the United States. A comparison between the total estimated number of spindles in the world on January 31, 1930, and on July 31, 1929, shows an increase of some 852,000 mule spindles increasing by 3,419,000, but ring spindles decreasing by 2,567,000. Spindleage increased in Great Britain by 360,000, in Japan by 307,000, and in India by 103,000. In the United States there was a decrease of 198,000. As regards spindles in course of erection on January 31, 1930, the greatest activity is shown by Japan, China, Britain and India..."

#### Egg Exports

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for March 29 says: "The Pacific Egg Producers' Cooperative is building up an export trade in fancy eggs. South and Central American buyers, long prejudiced against the unreliable local product, are learning that they need not question the antecedents of certain brands of eggs from the United States. The Pacific Egg Producers point with pride to a single shipment of 50,000 cases to Argentina. Each exported egg is stamped with a quality guaranty in the form of the appropriate initials 'PEP' or with another of the organization's registered trade-marks. Eastern producers needn't hope that South America will remove Pacific Coast eggs from the New York market. Nevertheless, after hearing so much about Chinese competition, the substitution of packers' by-products for egg albumen in industry, etc., it is refreshing to recall this more optimistic note."





Hungarian  
Agricultural  
Exports      "In exporting agricultural products Hungary meets severe competition with the eastern states in the German market. Having enlarged their territories, Rumania and Yugoslavia should be able to supply much more than they did before the war. Both have good soil and especially Rumania enjoys a favorable geographical situation being connected with Western Europe by the Danube as well as with the East by the Black Sea. It is only due to political circumstances that they have not yet showed a greater improvement in their agricultural life. Although Russia is not now such a dangerous competitor as she might be, she possesses the largest area and the best soil for agricultural production." (Magyar Gazdak Szemleje, Oct. 1929.)

Livestock  
Distribution in  
Scotland      "Distribution of Livestock in Scotland--Fifty Years' Changes," by Sir Robert Greig and J. S. King, appears in Scottish Journal of Agriculture for July, 1929. The fifty years covered in this report begins with the period 1871-75 and ends with 1924-28. In this half century cattle have increased over 6%, sheep 1.5%, and horses have remained practically stationary. On the highlands livestock have lost in numbers while the lower lands have more than made up these losses.

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

The Rural New-Yorker for March 29 says: "...Action is being taken under the Federal Food and Drug Act against alleged radioactive products which are falsely or fraudulently misbranded under the terms of the law. Many have already been removed from the channels of trade and others are under investigation. Although most of the products are found to be deficient in radium, they might be dangerous if they contained too much, says Mr. Salcs. Radium in active dosage can do harm as well as good and should be administered with great caution. It is easy to deceive the public with regard to products of which little is known. The Department of Agriculture is doing meritorious work in exposing some of the humbuggery that manufacturers of various products are making on the grounds of containing 'radio-activity.' Some of them have been exposed in this department."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 8.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.25 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy-weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10 to \$10.55; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.65; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

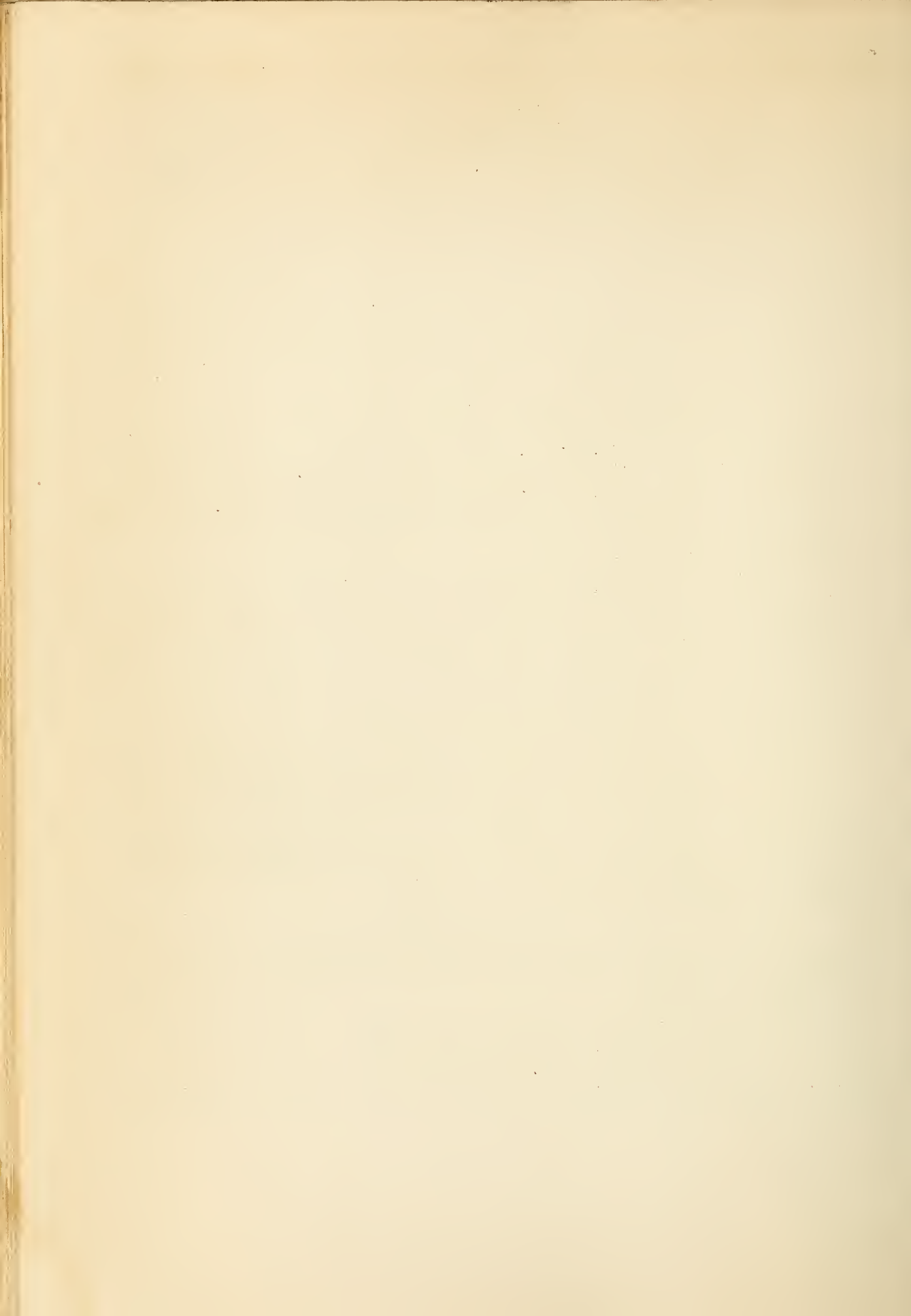
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$  to \$1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.22; Kansas City \$1.20 to \$1.21; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.07 to \$1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 83¢; Minneapolis 73 to 75¢; Kansas City 77 to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 85¢; Minneapolis 76 to 79¢; Kansas City 79 to 81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 40 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$6-\$8.25 per barrel in eastern cities; top of \$9 in Boston; few \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.85-\$3.05 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly around \$2.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.30-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$3-\$3.50 per standard crates mixed No.1 and 2 in city markets; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Raymondville Section and very few \$2 Laredo. New York and Midwestern sacked Yellows \$2.50-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$5-\$7 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$4.60-\$5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Hammond. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$3-\$4.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. South Carolina stock \$2.50-\$3.25 in the East. Texas Round and Flat types \$140-\$150 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$95-\$100 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York Baldwin apples \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel basket in city markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern Ben Davis \$5-\$5.25 per barrel in a few cities.

Average price Middling ten designated markets declined 10 points to 15.69¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 19.43¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.44¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.06¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 91 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 9

Section 1

April 10, 1930.

## CHILD HEALTH DAY

President Hoover issued a formal proclamation yesterday, setting aside May 1 as Child Health Day, and calling upon the American people and their social agencies "to assist every reasonable effort of their communities to make this a day for organizing and coordinating interest in child health." (Press, Apr. 10.)

## THE TARIFF BILL

Upon adjournment of the tariff conference committee last night, announcement was made that only 393 of the 1,253 amendments incorporated in the Hawley-Smoot bill by the Senate had been adjusted, according to the press to-day. The principal accomplishment of the committee during the day was an agreement upon a compromise scale of rates on watches and clocks. The report says: "Laying aside the sugar schedule, the committee will consider next the tobacco and agricultural schedules. Duties on many agricultural products were raised by the Senate considerably above those voted by the House. The conferees will probably accept the Senate rates."

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

The Associated Press to-day reports from Atlanta, Ga.: "A clew to premature old age, found in the newest vitamin, G, was reported to the health section of the American Chemical Society yesterday, while growing of heavier cotton that can compete with trees in supplying the world's cellulose was forecast at a general session.

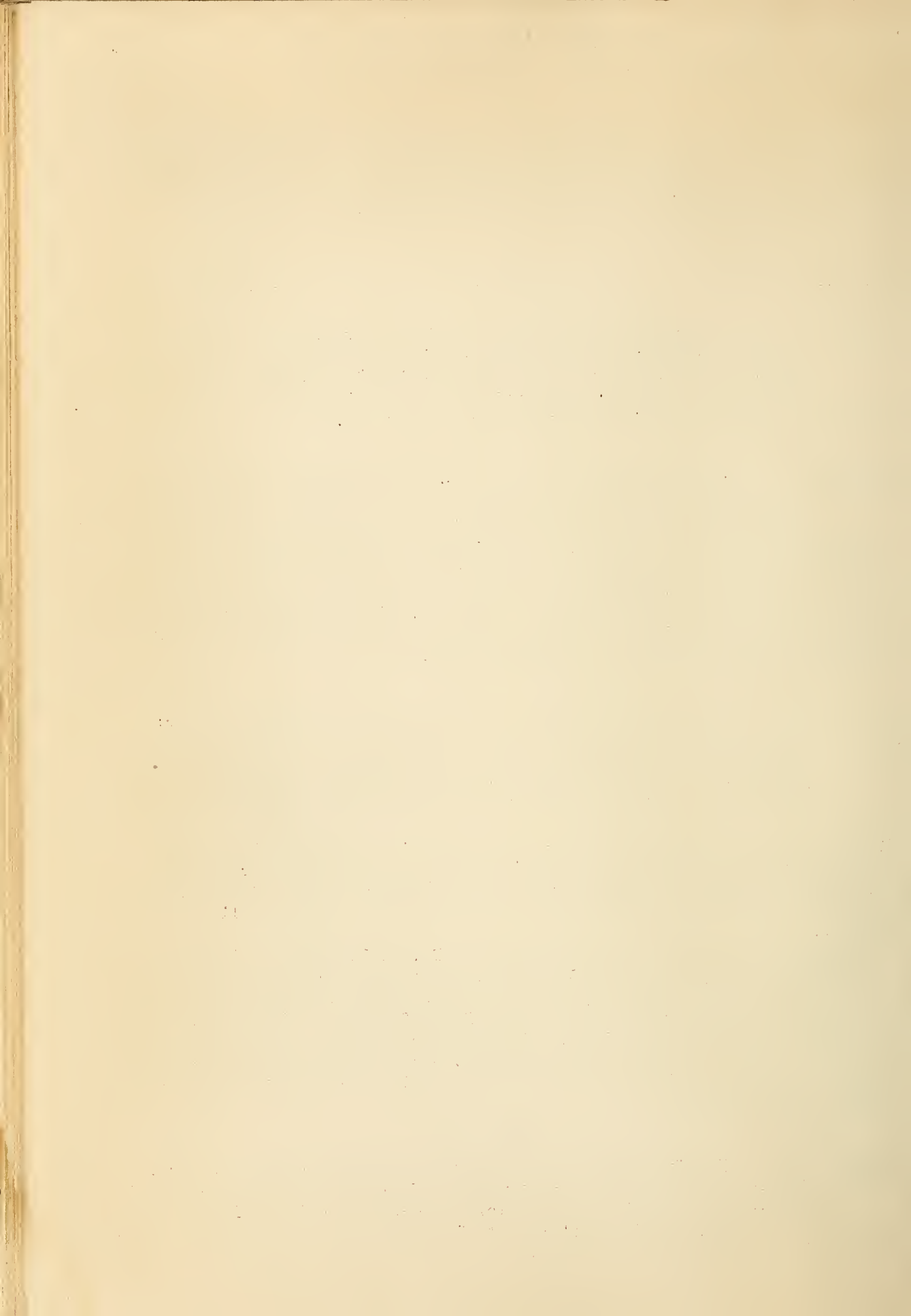
"Only about one year old in the recognized family of diet principles, Vitamin G was introduced to the chemist as possessor of special controls over growth. These newly found qualities were described by Prof. H. C. Sherman, of Columbia University, in whose chemical laboratory they are coming to light upon rat subjects....

"Forecasts of cotton's future were made by Dr. H. E. Howe, of Washington, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, who told how 'Chemistry Comes South.' He spoke to an audience many of whom a short time previously had eaten the 'meat substitute' made from cotton seed by David Dession, of Montclair, N.J. 'Present tendencies,' said Doctor Howe, 'would indicate a time when cotton may be grown for weight rather than for length of fiber, and its cost of production decreased with the aid of machinery to the point where it will compete successfully with cellulose from wood.'"

## ROCK BRINGS RARE PLANTS

The Washington Post to-day reports that Joseph F. Rock, famous plant explorer, leader of the National Geographic Society's 1927-1930 expedition to unexplored areas of the China-Tibetan borderland, has just returned to Washington with a noteworthy collection of plant and zoological specimens.





## Section 2

Australian  
Economics

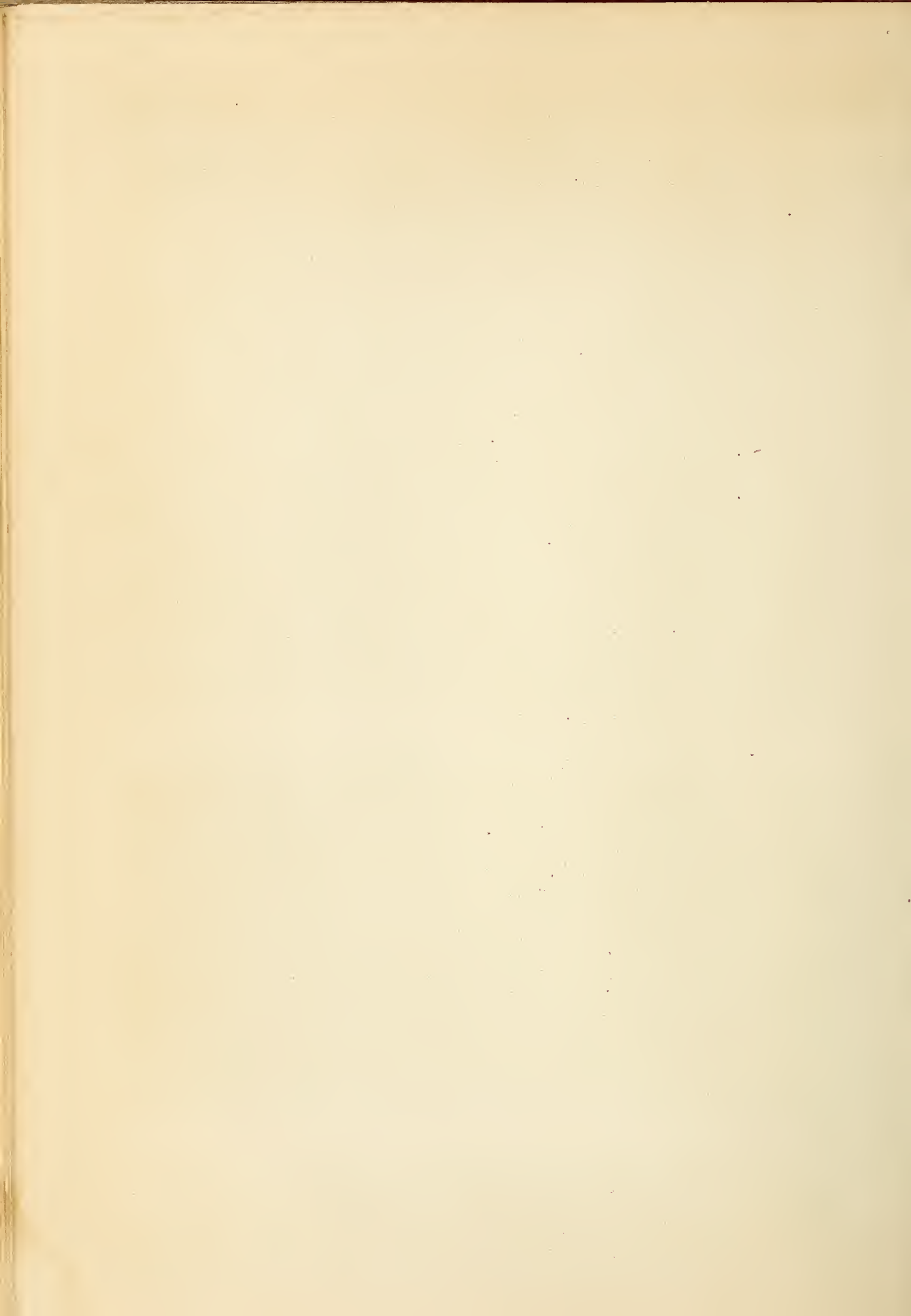
An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 9 says: "It must be a source of mortification for Australians to witness the drastic restrictions now put on their importations by the new rationing measures of their Labor Government. There is a large list of absolutely prohibited articles, classed as luxuries, many necessities cut to 50 per cent of last year's imports and others subject to a 50 per cent super-tax. The announcement reads like a war measure. Australia is now forced to take the same arbitrary action to correct an unfavorable trade balance as European countries did several years ago when general conditions were more extenuating. This makes the bill all the harder to swallow. To a large extent Australia's present predicament has been forced upon her by world-wide conditions. She is the victim of a general slump in commodity prices from which her main export staple, wool, has suffered heavily. A 35 per cent price decline in an article which ordinarily brings in \$300,000,000 of annual revenue means a serious depletion of Australia's foreign balances. She has had to ship 25,000,000 pounds gold to London. Drought and a shortened wheat crop have also lowered the value of exports. On the other hand the country has been importing liberally, taking from the United States many times as much as she shipped here. This disproportionate condition appears to be a source of grievance with Australians. But after all there are always two sides to a trade. If Australia has been beyond her means it is not the American salesman's fault. She has afforded us one of our best markets for American automobiles. We shipped to the island continent last year motor vehicles and appurtenances to the value of \$36,300,000, which is only some \$20,000,000 less than we shipped to Argentina..."

Bread  
Qualities

Dr. James A. Tobey, writing of "Nutrition and 'Nerves'" in Scribner's for April, says in part: "Then there are the whole-wheat fiends, who attribute all of the ills of mankind to the consumption of white bread and milled cereals. There is no question but that decorticated flour has certain nutritional deficiencies, and yet when white bread is made of milk, eaten with butter, and comprises part of an otherwise well-balanced diet, all of these deficiencies are compensated for. Furthermore, an abundance of bran, whole wheat, and other whole cereals may prove irritating to the gastro-intestinal tract, because of too much indigestible residue. The respective nutritional values of brown and white bread were investigated in England recently by two scientists working under a grant from the Medical Research Council. As a result of experiments with laboratory animals, these workers reported that the substitution of brown bread for white in a diet made up to approximate that of agricultural laborers resulted in a slight increase in growth, but was accompanied by nervous symptoms and by habits indicating an imbalance in the food factors of the brown bread..."

Cotton Com-  
petition

The press of April 9 reports that a warning against the danger of foreign-grown cotton entering into serious competition with domestic cotton was issued April 8 by Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, at the annual convention of the Atlanta Cotton Association at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Garside said the cotton trade had begun to realize that the United States produced



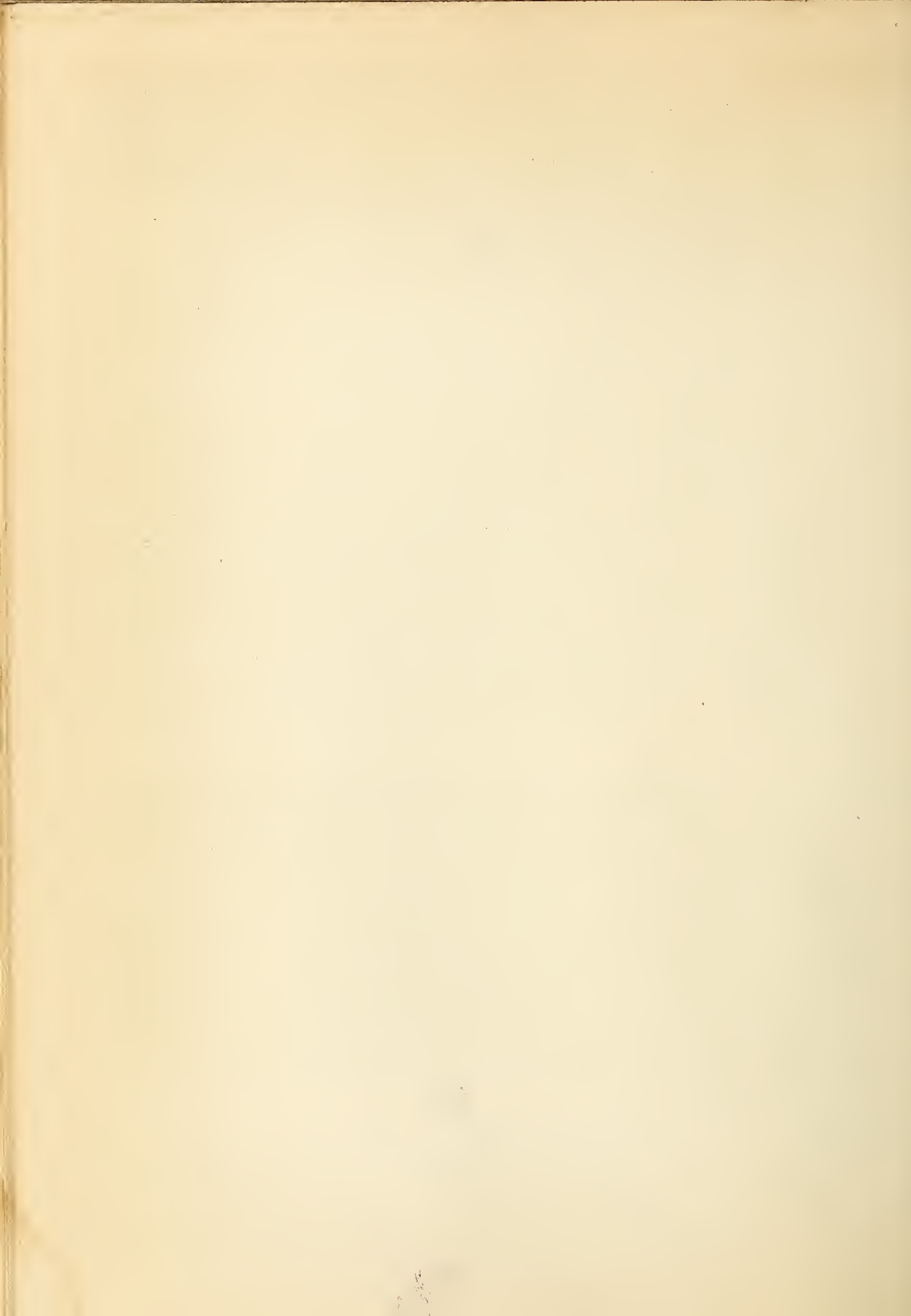
only about 60 per cent of the world's cotton. "This season, one of the new factors which has had a very important bearing on the cotton market has been a much clearer realization that foreign cottons are competing so seriously with American cotton that they are materially affecting the price of the American staple," he said. "The most important thing that has happened has been that growers, merchants, spinners and speculators around the world have, more or less all at once, come to realize that the United States does not produce all the cotton grown in the world, but only about 60 per cent of it. They have discovered that the other 40 per cent of the world cotton crop does not consist entirely, by any means, of what one might call in the stock market 'cats and dogs,' but that a few million bales of it are good enough to be substituted for American cotton when it can be had at a relatively lower price, and not a small portion of it normally and regularly sells at a premium over bread-and-butter American cotton. They have come to appreciate the vitally important fact that 40 per cent of the output of a commodity, which includes a substantial portion of such quality that it may be substituted for the other 60 per cent, does really affect the price of the other 60 per cent. Another new factor this season has been the discovery by many in the trade that demand is just as important in determining the price as supply....It has been driven home on the world cotton trade, as in no other year since 1920, that one must not undertake to judge the movement of cotton prices simply by the size of the crop or by the size of the current crop plus the carryover from previous crops. It has been demonstrated that one must watch mill takings and exports as well as the crop and world consumption as well as the total supply. A third new factor in the cotton situation this season is the realization that world price levels as a whole do really change over a period of time...."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial on the Federal Farm Board in The Oregon Farmer for April 3 says: "There may be delays and interruptions that obscure the main program for the time being, but it must be borne in mind that the board is dealing with every large commodity over the entire United States, each a gigantic problem in itself. It takes time to lay the foundation for this gigantic task! The primary purpose of the Farm Marketing Act, under which the Farm Board is operating, is to help farmers merchandise their own products in a modern industrial way. That word 'merchandising' is a big order, but in simple terms it means nothing more or less than sensible marketing of a commodity. Every successful industry owes its progress to efficient merchandising--guiding the direction of the product from production to final distribution--'feeding' the market and creating new demand, putting salesmanship to work. There is no great mystery about that. It's just hardheaded business sense. That's what the Farm Board hopes to bring to agriculture."

International  
Bank

The importance of the Bank for International Settlements will consist largely in bringing about cooperation among the world's leading fiscal institutions and in creating a proper atmosphere for the discussion of international financial questions without rancor by men personally acquainted, M. A. Traylor, former president of the American Bankers Association, president First National Bank, Chicago, and





one of the two American members of the organization committee for the bank, says in a lengthy statement in the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal. "The importance of this bank, to my mind," <sup>he said,</sup> "will consist at first largely in bringing about cooperation between the leading fiscal institutions of the important countries of the world; it will create a proper atmosphere in which questions of common interest may be discussed without rancor by men who know each other personally. Such association and acquaintance must inevitably create in each of them a respect for, and confidence in the other's judgment and integrity of a kind entertained by those of us who were fortunate enough to be at Baden-Baden for our associates at that conference."

Rubber  
Supply

The rubber situation from the standpoint of production does not present a perplexing problem to the American manufacturer, at least at the present time, states the assistant chief of the rubber division, P. W. Barker, Department of Commerce. In fact the supply exceeding the demand has forced the New York market price of crude rubber down to the comparatively low figure of 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ per pound. The chief concern of American manufacturers of rubber products is not the cultivation or production of rubber but the assurance of a steady supply at a fairly reliable price, Mr. Barker says. This is extremely important to the manufacturer, who, in order to minimize his losses must depend on it for planning the operation of his plant. (Press, Apr. 9.)

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 5 says: "The membership of Four-H clubs in Nebraska has shown a tremendous growth during the last few years. In 1929 the enrollment jumped 47 per cent and the completion of projects by the club members was 3 per cent greater than in the previous year. Thus, not only has the total membership grown, but the interest of the members has increased, as shown by the figures on completions. There were some 12,500 Four-H club members in Nebraska last year and the goal for 1930 is 15,000 members. We predict that this goal will be exceeded. Of course there are reasons for the increasing interest in Four-H club work. In past years, few farm boys had any particular activity on the farm that was their own....Throughout the Middlewest Four-H club members are learning to be managers. When the time comes for them to take the lines in their own hands, they will be capable of going forward without any preliminaries. Furthermore, their life on farms, as boys and girls, is much more enjoyable through the interest they have in some thing that is their own...."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 9.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11-\$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.90-\$10.45; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-\$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50-\$10.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

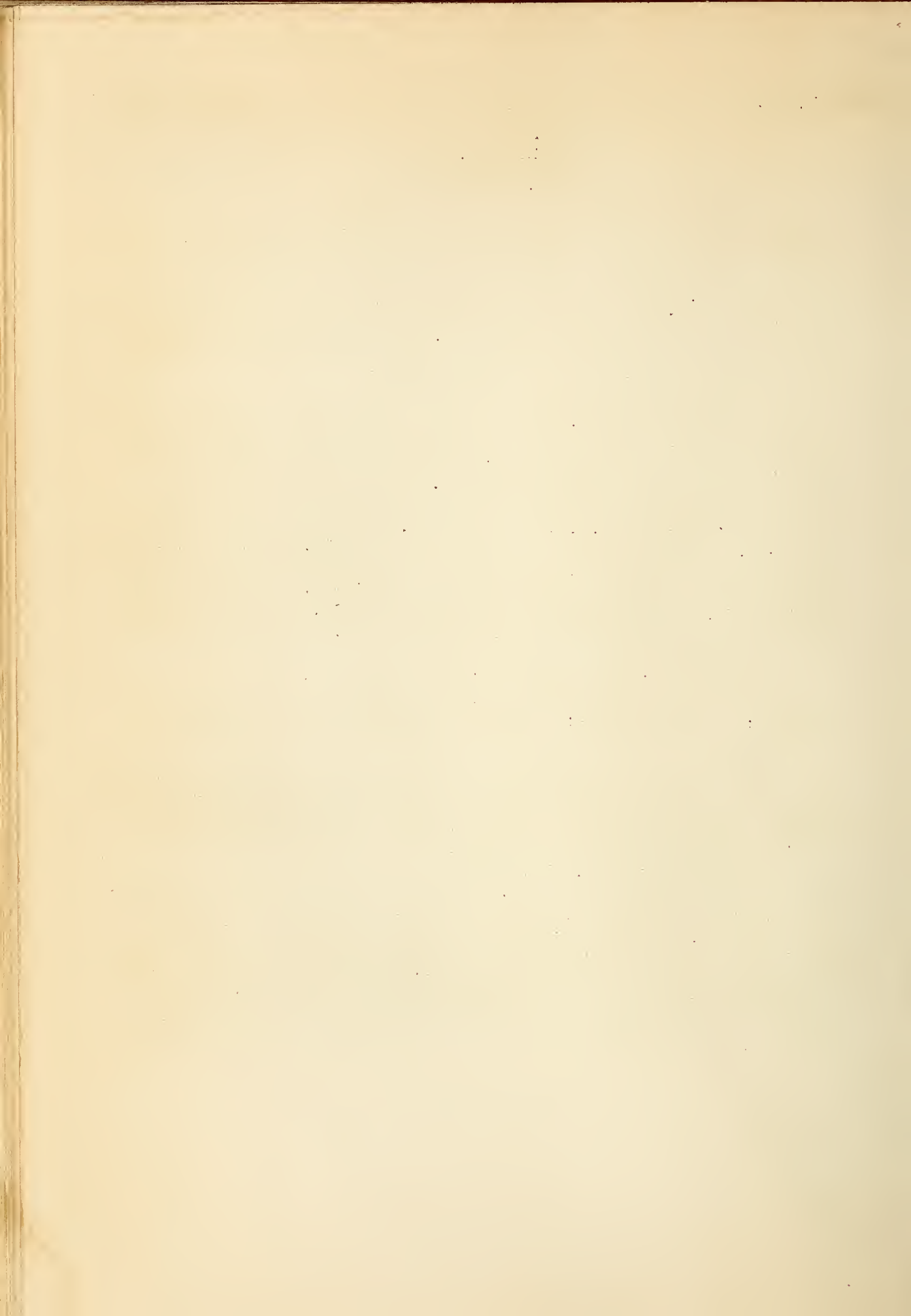
Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$6-\$8 per barrel in city markets; few \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.75-\$3 per 100 pounds in the East; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.65-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.30-\$2.40 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$3-\$3.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round and Flat types \$140-\$150 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$95-\$100 f.o.b. Texas points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$5-\$6.50 per 24-pint crate in a few cities; \$4.75-\$5.17½ f.o.b. auction sales in Hammond. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$7 per barrel in New York City. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$9-\$9.50. New York McIntosh \$4.25-\$4.50 per bushel basket and Baldwins \$1.75-\$2.25 in New York City; Baldwins \$2.05-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38¾¢; 91 score, 38½¢; 90 score, 37¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 15.54¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 19.31¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 16.36¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 15.97¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.12 7/8 to \$1.14 7/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20 to \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.21 to \$1.23; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.07 to \$1.07½; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81½¢ to 82½¢; Minneapolis 73½¢ to 75½¢; Kansas City 77½¢ to 78½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 84¼¢; Minneapolis 76½¢ to 79½¢; Kansas City 80 to 81½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42½¢ to 44½¢; Minneapolis 40 3/8 to 41 7/8¢; Kansas City 45½¢ to 46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 10

Section 1

April 11, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "The heart of the tariff bill--the agricultural schedule--was accepted by the congressional conferees yesterday, virtually as rewritten upward by the Senate.

While the House bill carried general increases in farm rates, the Senate boosted these still higher in scores of instances. Only rarely did the House conference group hold out yesterday for its lower duties. A few of the House duties agreed upon exceeded those of the Senate. Only two disputes in the agriculture section--the seventh of the fifteen rate schedules--went over for future decision. These involved the Senate amendments placing a duty of 7 cents a pound on long staple cotton now on the free list, and increasing the rate on frozen eggs from 6 to 11 cents a pound against a House rate of 8 cents.....A discussion of the controverted Cuban raw sugar levy, reached at the morning session, also was passed over in deference to pledges that the House would be permitted to vote on the item. The House has raised the Cuban sugar levy from 1.76 to 2.40 cents a pound. The Senate pared this down to 2 cents. Taking up the less controversial rates in the sugar schedule, the conferees compromised on a duty of \$2.50 a ton for sugarcane, now dutiable at \$1 a ton. The House bill provided \$3 and the Senate \$2.

"Senate farm rates approved at the first of the two daily sessions carry much higher protection for cattle, milk, cream, live and dressed birds, oats, cherries, lemons, alligator pears, mangoes, wheat unfit for human consumption, canned oysters, soya bean oil and oil-cake meal and other similar products, vinegar, and dates. The House duties were accepted in the case of frozen halibut, canned clams, grain screenings, and pineapples in crates. A compromise rate of 8 cents a pound but not less than 40 per cent was fixed for cheese and cheese substitutes. Compromises also were reached on Brazil nuts, the duties being 1½ and 4½ cents, respectively, on unshelled and shelled, compared with 1 cent on both now in effect."

## FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION

The Senate commerce committee yesterday favorably reported the Wagner bill to set up a plan for unemployment relief.

The Senate interstate commerce committee favorably reported the Couzens bill to reorganize the Federal Power Commission.

Representative Welch of California told the House immigration committee yesterday that the people of his State were equally in favor of restricting Mexican and Philippine immigration. (Press, Apr. 11.)

## COURT BANS GRAPE "EXTRACT"

A Los Angeles dispatch to-day says: "Federal-sanctioned plans of the California grape interests to dispose of a large share of the annual crop surplus by the sale of fermentable grape 'concentrates' for home-winemaking use were knocked in the head

yesterday, as far as the California market is concerned, by a decision of the Appellate Superior Court at Los Angeles. Possession of 'concentrate' made wine was outlawed as in violation of the Volstead and Wright State enforcement acts. ...."



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## Section 2

**Australian Wool Position**      The New Nation Magazine (Sydney) for March says: "When the current wool-selling season draws to a close, most of those connected with the industry will probably agree with the cynic, who remarked that the best thing about the past was that it was past. The season has been a difficult one for all sections, but primarily, of course, our sympathies go out to the growers, who have been battling along with their product, selling below the cost of production, in many instances, dealing, at the same time, with relentless drought....One effect of the disastrously low level of values has been to make everyone, and especially our politicians, realize how much Australia owes its prosperity to the wool industry. The decreased wool revenue has pulled Australia up with a round turn, and made everyone realize that the industry must be protected at all hazards. Naturally this has also had the effect of bringing to the fore many and varied suggestions for stabilizing the market.....Perhaps the most momentous wool conference ever held was that which gathered in Melbourne early in February to determine the future policy of the trade. It comprised the interstate delegates of the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers of Australia, and of the Australian Wool-growers' Council, and it discussed the vexed question as to whether the trade was to go, cap in hand, to the Federal Government, and ask for two or three million pounds, with which to finance wool to be held off the market, until a more favorable selling point was reached, or whether the trade could pull through on its own resources, with an extended selling program and some provision to prevent prices slipping any further.....Small holders, going past the recognized Federal bodies, besought the Federal Government to take action, but the position was clearly defined by a most representative deputation of the Australian Wool-growers' Council and Federal bodies of growers.... The decisions of the conference may be summarized as follows: (1) To extend the wool sales to the middle of August instead of terminating at June 30. (2) To spread the offerings as nearly as possible equally over the intervening period. (3) That brokers take such action with their clients as will insure that wool will not be sold under last week's level of values. (4) That South Africa and New Zealand be invited to adopt a similar policy in regard to the marketing of their clips, and that London brokers be similarly approached...."

**British Wool Workers**      A London dispatch April 9 says: "In the controversy that is raging in regard to the wool textile wages reductions the employers have declined to consider compromise of the proposition unless the unions' proposal is in agreement with the MacMillan report findings which were recently submitted to the Minister of Labor. That stoppage of work will take place at the end of this week for a great part of the woollen industry is now considered inevitable. It is currently reported, however, that not more than half of the operatives are members of the unions, and in consequence their action as a mass is very uncertain."

**Cotton Production**      Col. Harvie Jordan, managing director of the American Cotton Association Better Farming Campaign, in a letter to the Manufacturers Record for April 10 refers to the work of that organization in bringing about a very much larger production of cotton and corn per acre on some hundreds of experimental farms throughout the South. In the course



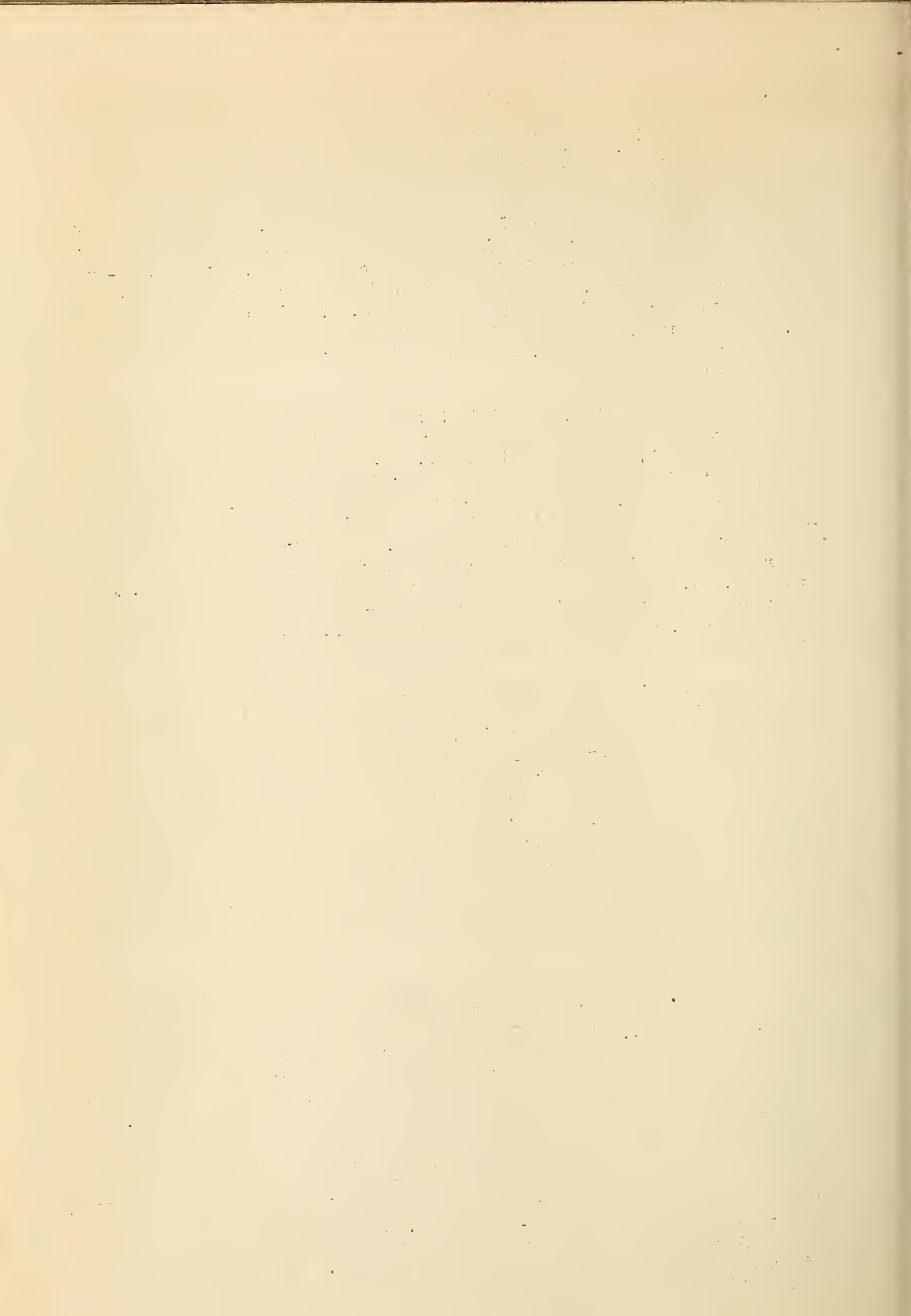
of his letter Colonel Jordan writes: "Profit in cotton growing is a matter which each individual farmer must work out, and they are ready and willing to be trained in practical methods which improve their individual and collective efforts. My great difficulty is in securing funds to expand the work and I am forced to decline hundreds of farmer applications for membership. Unfortunately, business and industry appear to think the Federal Farm Board can and will solve every department of our farm life, but the farm relief bill only provides funds for marketing crops after they are produced. The bill should be amended, as the primary problem of the cotton farmer is economic production through restricted acreage, so as to increase acre yields at a lower cost of production...."

**Farm Policies**      An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for March 22 says: "...We need a national policy for agriculture, which will include the following features: 1. No more reclamation. 2. Take large areas of marginal land out of cultivation, using it for forests, flood control, fish and game preserves, and other non-agricultural purposes. 3. Protect American farm crops against foreign competition by a high tariff on such products as vegetable oils, tapioca, blackstrap molasses and all other products which limit the domestic market for home-grown farm products. 4. Build up and maintain a national wheat reserve. 5. Adopt a national and State policy of buying home-grown farm products for the army and navy, and for all public institutions. 6. Inaugurate intensive research programs to develop new uses for farm products...."

**Food Prices**      An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 5 says: "Bradstreet's price index shows wholesale prices still declining, although more slowly than in previous months. The price of foodstuffs is an important matter to both employer of labor and employee. The different food groups, such as breadstuffs, livestock, fruits and provisions, show declines as compared with the first of March. These declines in wholesale prices, however, are of little importance to employers unless they are passed on to the consumer. Apparently some of them are. Always remembering that the percentage cost of distribution by retail is greater than by wholesale, and therefore a decline in a wholesale price would not mean a decline of an equal percentage in retail prices, the statistics seem to prove that retail prices have been settling downwards...."

**Wheat Acreage Reduction**      "The Contractility of Wheat Acreage in the United States is the subject of A Wheat Study of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Calif., of date February. A resume of the study says: "When producers of a commodity move for higher prices they must be prepared to restrict production. When producers undertake to effectuate a horizontal integration, they must be prepared to impose upon the associated units of the business the adjustment of supply to demand. This broadly states the position of wheat growers in the United States. They seek higher prices for wheat. They obtained from the Congress in the passage of the Capper-Volstead Act the right to effectuate horizontal integration in the shape of the growers' cooperative association, practically exempt from anti-trust laws. They obtained in the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act the administrative and monetary assistance necessary to put theory into practice. The Federal Farm Board, undertaking to accomplish for wheat growers the objectives of the





legislative enactments, urges upon wheat growers the consolidation of their individual operations into cooperative associations, and the restriction of acreage planted to wheat. In the past, agricultural cooperative associations have not often achieved signal success in restriction of acreage or production. Nevertheless, it is only through cooperative associations that contraction of wheat acreage seems to be attainable, outside of liquidation through abandonment of farms. We have no precedents for a policy of contraction recommended by a Farm Board, to be executed by cooperative associations. In this undertaking, new history is being written. Large questions are involved, both direct and collateral. In the present study, we confine ourselves to an appraisal of the proposition of contraction of wheat acreage from the standpoint of the traditional and accustomed incentives of wheat growers. These incentives seem not to be such that the wheat acreage would be contracted in the absence of a movement toward farm cooperatives; and the movement itself is likely to meet opposition based upon the traditional incentives. Thus, in a direct sense, agricultural cooperation is on trial."

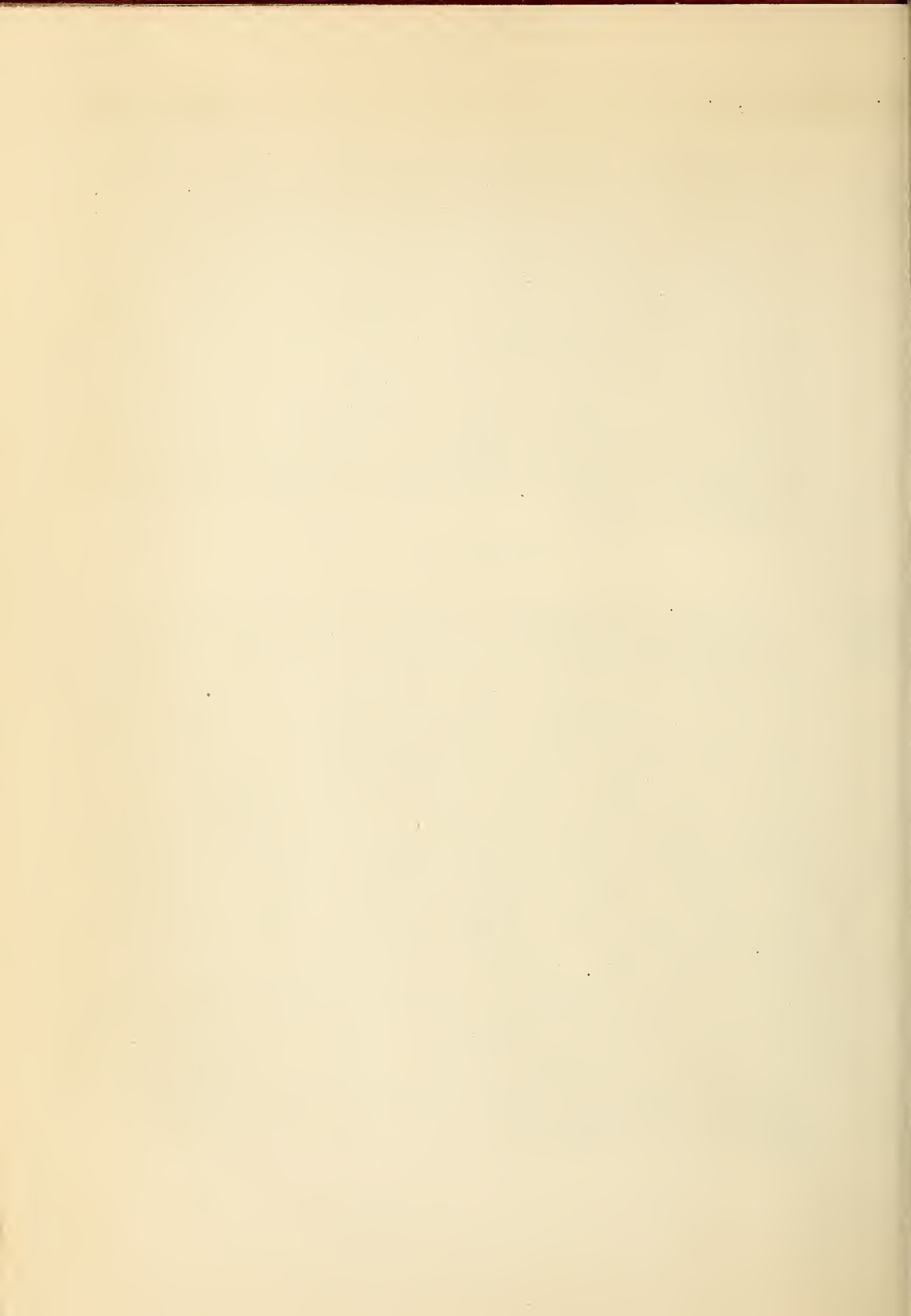
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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

Prof. E. O. Essig, University of California, writes at length on "Plant Quarantine" in Science for April 4. He says in part: "... Plant Quarantine truly seeks to protect the agricultural resources for all the people. I refer to agriculture because the farmers more than any other class of people have been imposed upon by these foreign insect foes. They have been compelled to suffer great financial losses and to fight a continual and expensive campaign against insect pests and plant diseases. There is no discrimination on the part of the pest every crop in every section of the continent is subject to their unremitting attacks which result in absolute waste and therefore loss to the well-being of the entire country. Is it any wonder then that the farmers have been positive in their demands for protection against additional hordes of insect pests? And even though many of the latter have already invaded the fields and orchards, are we not justified in our requests to close up the leaks and keep the others out? Plant quarantine can do this with proper legislation, judicious law enforcement, adequate financial support and the sympathetic cooperation of a well-informed public. It can never be absolute, but it can be made to meet the agricultural needs of this country through capable and determined supervision. Are we as a people to stand aside and watch the continued procession of destructive pests file into our country, sweep over our fields, orchards and forests, destroy our livestock and invade our very homes on the shallow assumption that we are helpless because of certain uncontrollable biological factors? Or shall we challenge their right to such free aggressions by the enactment and enforcement of adequate plant quarantine measures?"

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

April 10.--Livestock prices quoted April 10: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.25; Cows, good and choice \$8.00 to \$10.00; Heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.00 to \$13.50; Vealers, good and choice \$9. to \$12.75; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.30; Light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.45; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.00 to \$10.00 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.35; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices quoted April 10: No. 1 dark northern spring 13% protein Minneapolis \$1.13-3/8-\$1.15-3/8; No. 2 red winter St. Louis \$1.20-1.22; Kansas City \$1.21-1.23; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.11-1/4-1.12-1/4; St. Louis \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.06-1/2; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73¢-75¢; Kansas City 77-1/2¢-78-1/2¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 82¢-84-1/2¢; Minneapolis 76¢-79¢; Kansas City 79-1/2¢-80-1/2¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 44¢-45¢; Minneapolis 40-1/4¢-41-3/4¢; Kansas City 45-1/2¢-46-1/2¢.

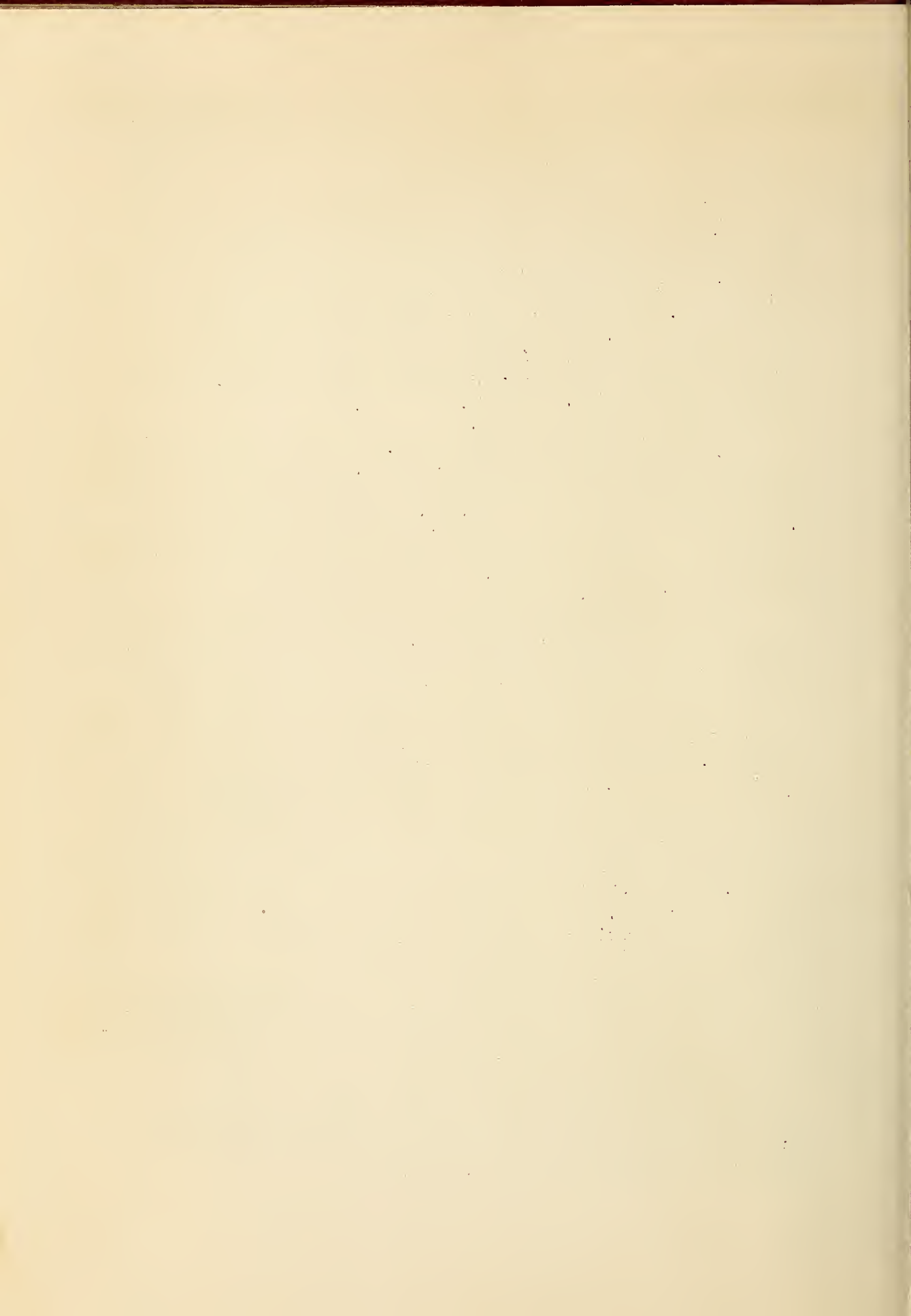
Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$6.25-7 per double-head barrel in city markets; top of \$7.50 in Pittsburgh; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.35-2.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-2.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.30-2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$2.25-3 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$2.50-3 per standard crate, mixed No. 1 and 2, in a few cities; \$1.65-1.75 f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$4.75-6 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$3.75-4.10 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. Florida Missionarys 40¢-45¢ per pony refrigerator in Baltimore. Texas Round and Flat type cabbage \$140-150 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$95-100 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$3-3.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. South Carolina stock \$3-4 in a few cities. New York Baldwin apples \$1.75-2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities; \$2.10-2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$9-9.50 per barrel in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 15.61¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.31¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 16.44¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 16.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 11

Section 1

April 12, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

After agreeing upon the Senate duty of 7 cents a pound on long staple cotton, now on the free list, the congressional conferees on the tariff bill yesterday reached an accord on the entire wool schedule providing increased protection for the growers and manufacturers. While both Senate and House bills carried higher duties on raw and processed wool all down the line, including clothing, the Senate raised the House rates in many instances. In general the conferees accepted the Senate changes. However, a new subsection was added to the clothing wool paragraph providing for lower duties than now in force on raw wool not finer than 44's. These are the coarser wools that go into the manufacturing of cheap clothing and sometimes into carpets and rugs when the lower grades are scarce. Heretofore, coarse wools between 40's and 44's have taken the same rate as finer clothing wools. The principal Senate increases accepted were on wool waste of all kinds and wool rags. The latter commodity, chiefly the type imported from abroad, is used to a large extent in the manufacture of cheap grade woolen articles, including clothing. It was given a rate of 18 cents a pound as against 8 cents in the House bill. (A.P., Apr. 12.)

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## MUSCLE SHOALS

Public hearings on measures to dispose of Muscle Shoals were completed by the House military affairs committee yesterday with testimony by experts of the Department of Agriculture that the great Government plant was now of little value for fertilizer production, according to the press to-day. The committee has arranged to meet behind closed doors Tuesday to begin consideration of the Norris resolution for Government operation of Muscle Shoals and several other measures on the subject.

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## LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to-day states that locusts flying over Cairo yesterday brought home forcibly to the general populace the extent of the danger of the present invasion of these devastating insects, which is declared to be the worst within the memory of those living. Practically the whole of Upper Egypt is declared to be infested, as well as two provinces of Lower Egypt, while the hordes are descending on the Sinai Peninsula like torrents, coming from Palestine and Transjordan. The report says: "The authorities consider the locusts likely to remain in the country till the end of June, in which case, if they are not exterminated, they may spell disaster to the whole crop....The Egyptian Government is asking for a credit of more than \$3,000,000 to fight the menace of locusts."

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## TRINIDAD SUGAR DUTY

A Port of Spain dispatch to-day reports that the refined sugar import duty henceforth will be doubled as a consequence of a decision of the Trinidad Legislature yesterday. The British preferential is now four shillings and the general tariff eight shillings a hundred pounds in weight.

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## Section 2

Cotton  
Outlook

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for April 15 says: "What cotton will bring this fall will depend altogether upon how much cotton there is. Nobody knows the answer to that. When we discussed this question last, the carryover of United States cotton promised to run around 5,000,000 bales. It will be greater than that. So we already have on hand a third of the total amount of cotton the world will want from us next year. If the crop of the year is cut to around 12,000,000 bales, the outlook for price is bright. If this year's crop goes up to about the 1929 figure, the carryover will still be piled higher, there will be a superabundance, and the grower can expect little for it. Even a severe cut in acreage may not save us. If the acreage should be cut as much as ten per cent, and weather conditions and other favorable factors should run the yield per acre up to that of 1926, we would still make too much. We can't control the weather, but we can do something about the acreage. In the main, however, there has been fine cooperation in the belt-wide effort to limit the crop. For the first time the bankers have sincerely done their part. They, as the farmers, are fed up on cheap cotton. To back the whole campaign up, information has been more definite than ever before. We have not only had the facts about our own crop, but have had the facts about the crops of all other cotton-growing countries. We have had the facts about consumption here at home and consumption abroad. And we have had the facts about business conditions in every country where cotton goods are consumed. Putting all the facts together, we have had a very clear picture of the exact position the grower is in. It is the first time in history that he has known so definitely just where he stood...."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 12 says: "Alexander Legge is going to head the Farm Board for another year. His first year will be up June 15. When he took the job, it was with the understanding that he could retire at the end of the first year and be succeeded by one of the other members, possibly James Stone, of Kentucky. If the affairs of the board had gone smoothly, very probably Mr. Legge would have stuck to his original intention to retire at the end of the first twelve months. As it is, he seems reluctant to let go of the rudder so long as the wind is high. The Farm Board, by June, may just be coming to the crisis of its difficulties with the wheat situation. Enterprises in other fields are still in a formative stage and in no shape to take care of themselves without lots of attention....This may be a good time to say that in our opinion the Farm Board is perhaps the ablest body of the many commissions at Washington, and that its chairman is entitled to the gratitude of all citizens on the farm and elsewhere for the vigor and courage with which he has attempted to put into effect the principles of the Farm Marketing Act. When the board was appointed, there was the fear that it might be the usual kind of time-killing commission, such as we have been used to under other administrations. It has been anything but that. What farmers desired right along was the thorough testing out of the Farm Act. This, Mr. Legge has supplied and is supplying...."





Inland Water-  
ways

Mark W. Woods, Woods Brothers Corporation, Lincoln, Nebraska, interviewed for the April 15 issue of Forbes, says: "I regard the development and use of the inland waterways as one of the broadest and most potent factors in our national development...I look for greatly increased industrial activity and its more general distribution. Many manufacturing enterprises will seek new locations nearer the source of raw materials. Inland waterway navigation will bring this about. The business of our corporation flourishes with increased earnings and assets and steadily enlarging operations. The tendency of our people to make investment nearer home has been encouraged by the effects of the recent stock market break. I look for a tremendous development and expansion in the field of aviation. The profitable operation of the cross-country lines up to this time is the evidence of great development ahead. This is the transportation age--railways, waterways, highways and airways. The volume of their traffic steadily grows. They are all contributing agencies, one to the other."

## Land Values

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 12 says: "When we are tempted to feel sorry for ourselves here in Iowa, we should give some thought to what has happened to farmers in New York State during the past hundred years. A friend of mine went back to New York State recently to sell a farm which had been in the family for about a hundred years. This 100-acre farm, with its buildings, was worth around \$10,000 before the Civil War. In 1930, however, my friend felt happy to sell it for \$2,300. Of course, the improvements alone were worth much more than this. The point is that to make money farming in New York State you must be a specialist and have a farm perfectly adapted to your specialty. The ordinary New York farm, exclusive of buildings, has very little sale value. I am wondering if a situation somewhat similar to this is not beginning to develop in Indiana, southern Illinois and parts of Missouri. We now know that there is much more difference in farm land than our pioneer forefathers expected. Much of it is now worth considerably less than the cost of the improvements, whereas other land is worth at least twice what it is selling for on the market at the present time. We are all of us being compelled to revise our ideas of what makes land values."

## Vitamins

"New knowledge of the vitamins was disclosed at the Chicago meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists. Destruction of vitamin A by radiothorium was reported by Professor A. G. Hogan, C. L. Shrewsbury and Gerald F. Brackenridge, of the University of Missouri. This vitamin is important for promoting growth and for preventing eye disease. It is found in butter, cheese, eggs, spinach and liver. While the experiment was conducted with radiothorium, the inference is that any radioactive substance would have the same effect on this important vitamin." (Science, Apr. 4.)

Vitamins in  
Milk

An editorial in The Dairy Record for March 26 says: "The discovery of the Wisconsin experiment station that from four to eight times as much vitamin D (antirachitic) was carried by the milk of cows fed 200 grams of irradiated yeast daily as is contained in normal milk is hailed as a discovery of great value to the dairy industry. It is pointed out that persons suffering from a lack of

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians and surgeons, and who are engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. The Association is organized into a national body and into local branches in every state and territory. The national body is composed of the representatives of the local branches, and the local branches are composed of the members of the Association in each locality. The Association is organized into a national body and into local branches in every state and territory. The national body is composed of the representatives of the local branches, and the local branches are composed of the members of the Association in each locality. The Association is organized into a national body and into local branches in every state and territory. The national body is composed of the representatives of the local branches, and the local branches are composed of the members of the Association in each locality.

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vitamin D have need for milk which is exceptionally potent in it, and that the discovery may have considerable value from a commercial as well as a health standpoint..."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

Secretary Hyde describes "A 'New Farmer on a New Farm" to Chester T. Crowell, who retells the story in a comprehensive article in The Saturday Evening Post for April 12. He says in part: "Agriculture in this country has undergone such momentous changes since the World War that the period just before the war seems now almost as remote as the period before the Civil War. Some of the things that have happened within the past five years represent progress toward better conditions; other developments represent merely the supplanting of one problem by another. Out of this turmoil will come unmistakably improved conditions in due time. At present the informed observer must be impressed with the rapidity of the evolution, for we confront to-day a new farmer on a new farm, doing new things. The farmer has been looking at himself and his farm and his business method with little disposition to boast. He has become critical of everything including himself; that is a state of mind quite likely to lead on to profitable action, however many blunders are made. Fundamentally, the farmer's problem is the need for more profit--whether it comes through cheaper production, more economical distribution, or a higher price for his products. He and his farm are not the self-contained unit that they once were. There are a great many tasks which machinery could perform for him very cheaply if he had money to buy the machinery. He could save himself much sweaty labor, also time--days and days and weeks of time--by the outlay of money. But that saved time must translate itself back into money in order for the transaction to become profitable. He is trying to adjust his business and his methods to bring about such a situation....In the attempt to solve his problems he is doing a great many revolutionary things which already have changed his life and his farm, and which, in the course of the next four or five years, will make still more radical and impressive changes....The farmer needs more machinery, more mechanical power and more capital with which to work, so that he can conduct his business more efficiently. He is fired with a great determination to have these things and to be a more effective person. He is seething with discontent, but it is not an idle discontent. He grumbles, but he doesn't simply mutter as a disgruntled person without a plan. He has a plan based upon realization of the changed world in which he lives. He has ceased to be a self-contained unit within his barbed-wire fence and become a citizen of the world. As such, he has new duties, new problems, new prospects and new hopes."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 11.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85 to \$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.19 to \$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.21 to \$1.23; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.07 to \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 72 to 74¢; Kansas City 77 to 78¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 75 to 77¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 40 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 41 7/8¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.65-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.30-\$2.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.25-\$7.25 per barrel in city markets; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1.65 to \$2.35 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75 to \$2 in terminal markets. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$3-\$4 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities; South Carolina stock \$2.75-\$4. Texas flat and round types ranged \$115 to \$150 bulk per ton in the Middle West. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$6-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns mostly \$9. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$8-\$8.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points to 15.54¢. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 19.32¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 16.37¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 12

Section 1

April 14, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The press of April 13 reports: "Increased rates on wrapper tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed, were agreed to April 12 by the conferees on the tariff bill. They also adopted a provision imposing an additional duty of 10 per cent on all manufactures in which long staple cotton is used. This was called for by the action of the conference in approving the Senate amendment levying a duty of 7 cents a pound on imports of long staple cotton. The compensatory rate would apply only to the long staple content of an article...."

The press to-day reports: "Republican leaders in Congress are planning to dispose of the annual appropriation bills and other items on the legislative program by the middle of next month, if possible, to be prepared to rush the tariff bill through and adjourn by the first of June. Conferences held over the week-end convinced some leaders that the tariff bill will be ready for final action by the middle of May...."

## GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "The American tariff bill is attacked by German trade journals this week. The Bergwerks Zeitung, organ of the heavy industries, declares that Germany will be the chief sufferer. It is not, however, believed that the new American tariff will cause any radical change in the German-American trade balance. The new protective regulations in Germany will partly exclude the foodstuffs previously imported from America. Under no conditions could Germany's balance of trade with America turn in favor of Germany."

## LONDON WOOL SALES

A London dispatch April 13 states that the London wool auction sales were brought to a close on Saturday. Offerings amounted to 7,459 bales. Bidding was active and the closing tone was firm, with prices mostly in seller's favor. There was a brisk demand for Punta renas and South American grades. During the series the home trade bought 58,000 bales, the Continent 63,000 and America 3,000. About 61,000 bales were held over.

## FARM MACHINERY

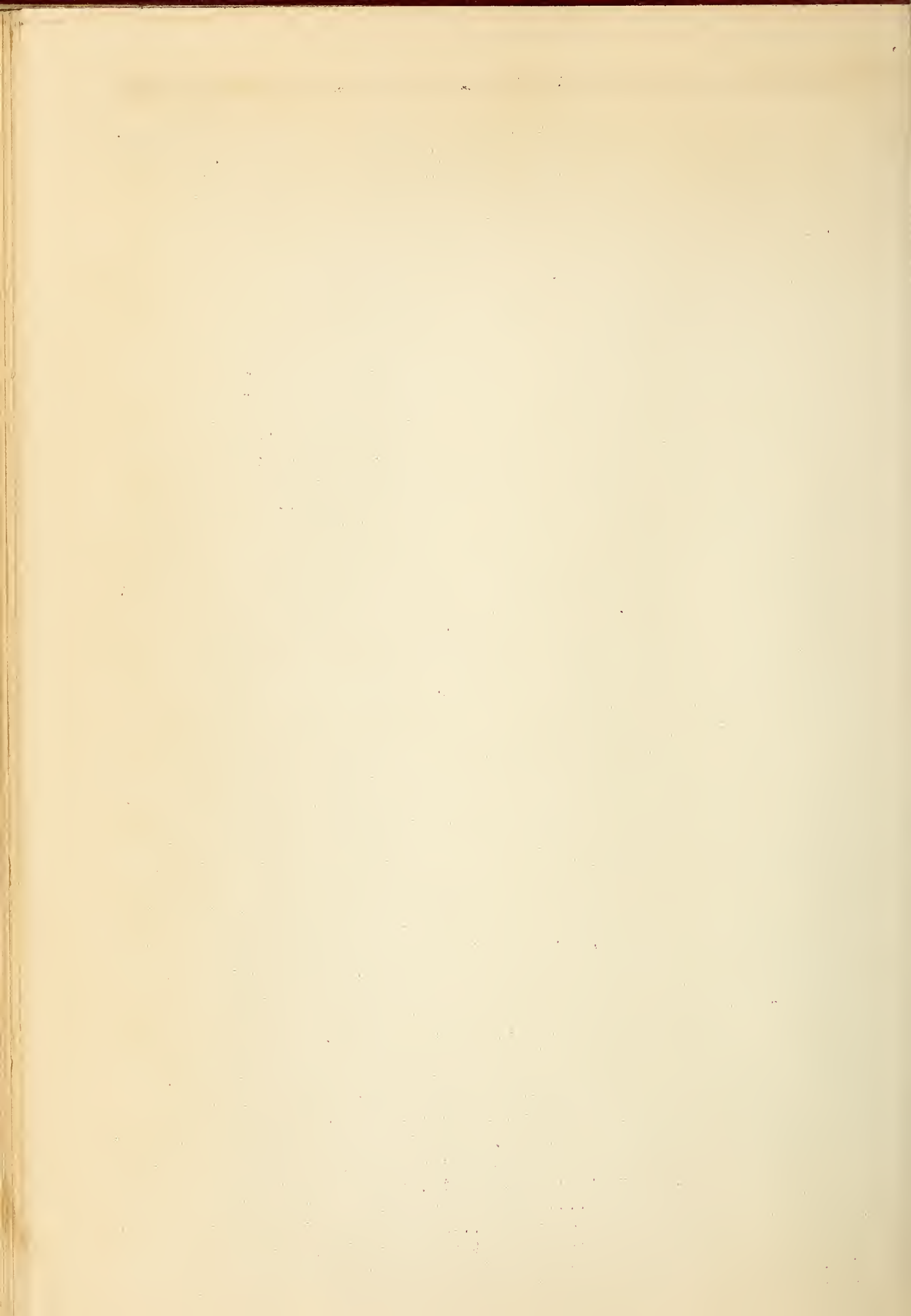
With production reaching unprecedented heights and exports achieving a record figure, the farm implements industry of the United States had its most successful year in 1929, the Department of Commerce announces. According to preliminary estimates, the total output for 1929 approximates \$650,000,000, a record for all time, surpassing by some \$125,000,000 the value of \$525,000,000 record in 1928. In this notable development, exports played a leading part, achieving the highest total on record during the past year with a value of \$140,802,000, an increase of \$24,151,000 over the 1928 total of \$116,651,000. (Press, Apr. 13.)





## Section 2

Business Evolution Paul Mazur, author of "America Looks Abroad," writes under the title "New Stimuli for Old" in Atlantic Monthly for April. He says in part: "In 1929 an era of American business came to a close, not merely as a result of an unhead-of cataclysm which might or might not have taken place, but as the natural consequence of an exhaustion of possibilities. It would seem that most of the signs pointed to a definite recession of business in 1930. In almost every one of the Nation's key activities, a point of stabilization had been reached. Almost every business discovered that its leap into apparently infinite sales possibilities was handicapped by a ball and chain of whose existence few people had been actively aware. The old decade has closed. A new decade begins, and it is time to wonder whether the old channels of development still have vitality for new records of achievement such as the progressive needs of economic life demand from every epoch. Economic stimuli of some kind are essential to advancing material welfare. At whatever expectation of a larger horizon for American trade we arrive, we must first have distinguished the basis for such an economic impetus and discerned the catalytic agents of tomorrow....To Europe and America belongs the trade development of the world. For these two continents is the opportunity available; within them are the experience the knowledge, and the instruments of proper exploitation. During ten years America has stood preeminent. In some ways America is the better equipped for the future. In others, unless she adopts a realistic attitude toward her international financial relation and her trade policies...She is likely to find herself at a tremendous disadvantage. The American advantages are real. Success in the past ten years, the competitive advantage which comes from a marvelously perfected industrial mechanism, plentiful capital for the creation of credits and loans, present an apparently impregnable base for the future development of world trade. The European disadvantages are equally real. A lack of capital, a war hiatus during which the foreign markets were lost, industrial methods still unequal to those of America, and internal disturbances have combined to impose serious handicaps on Europe in her bid for foreign trade. Nevertheless, the future gives no assurance that the positions of the two rivals may not be altered or even reversed. American credit will be available, but as American gold is likely to show no great increase, the credit instrument that existed in the past is not likely to be stronger in the future; and as vigor comes back to the tired and wasted body of Europe, American financial superiority is bound to surrender its disproportionate strength. Eventually, too, gold must lose its present importance as the basis of currency and credit. The supply will be inadequate for the growing demands of trade and barter, and the mechanism of banking and credit, with all its progressiveness, does not promise increased flexibility and speed sufficient to multiply the effectiveness of gold for trade requirements. Some day a new device will appear; although until then the huge reserves of gold possessed by the United States will afford a potential advantage of real value to America...Since it is true that international trade is of such importance, it is essential for Americans to understand clearly the factors that underlie it, and to formulate a foreign economic policy accordingly....It is obvious also that the figment of American isolation must be destroyed....For although in world trade lies America's strongest foundation for future prosperity, only complete understanding and intelligent direction of international economic relationships will assure to America continued industrial success."



Edison and  
Rubber

G. H. Dacy writes of "Edison's Rubber" in Scientific American for May. Mr. Dacy tells what Mr. Edison is doing in his attempt to develop an American wartime, emergency rubber industry in the South. He says in part: "...What Mr. Edison has sought from the start of his extensive experiments is plants that would prove suitable for rubber latex production as emergency materials. He has denied that he is seeking new sources of commercial rubber which would rival the trees of the tropics that now produce the world's supply of commercial rubber. Thomas Edison is, however, a genius at incubating apparent impossibilities into actuality. In Edison's ten-acre experimental garden directly opposite his winter home at Fort Myers, Florida, 4,000 different varieties of tropical and semitropical plants are being grown under the careful culture of experts whom he employs to sift all secrets from American rubber raising. After several years of garden tests Mr. Edison has already demonstrated that at least 1,200 of these plants which are able to thrive in Florida will yield good rubber latex. Like the Government botanists and agronomists at Washington who try out the possibilities of new plants imported from all corners of the world in the national quest for more foods for man and animals, Mr. Edison is adverse to publishing his rubber research data until he finds what he is after--or proves conclusively that such plants can not be grown in the United States. He reports that it will involve four more years of intensive technical investigation to ascertain all the answers to the riddle which now occupies his full attention. After two years of thorough tests, he has eliminated all foreign and imported plants from the research roster, including the notorious *Madagascarensis*..."

Heath Hen  
Survivor

A Boston dispatch April 12 reports that the solitary survivor of the heath hen is still alive. The division of fisheries and game of the State Department of Conservation reported April 11, after taking its annual census of the species. The report says: "The lone bird, probably the loneliest in the world, is on the island of Martha's Vineyard, near the farm of James Green in West Tisbury. The sole survivor is a male, and when it passes its natural span or falls prey to an enemy the species will be found only in a few museums. Like the extinct passenger pigeon thousands of heath hens occupied this section of the country. They were slaughtered in great numbers before protection was provided. In 1928 there were but three specimens on Martha's Vineyard."

## Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 12 says: "Demand for wool in the market still is sluggish and prices are rather easier, although the foreign markets are fairly active and very steady. Yorkshire faces a strike Monday in the mills due to wage reductions, although this is not expected to be serious. In the West there is sporadic buying with little change in prices in the territory sections. Prices for Ohio and similar wool seem to be crystallizing around 18 cents for fine and 20 cents for medium clips to the growers. The piece goods markets develop very slowly with no general buying movement apparent in any direction."





Wool

Research

Nature (London) for March 15 says: "The British Research Association for the Woolen and Worsted Industries has continued to devote its attention to fundamental problems of research into the properties of individual hairs and fibers, as well as to technical and more practical problems of the trade itself. The determination of Young's modulus for the wool fiber appears to indicate that plastic flow occurs in the fiber after the initial rapid change of length due to change of load. If the measurements are made quickly, the extension of fiber appears to be proportional to the load over small ranges of change of load, and it exhibits negligible hysteresis. The examination of the cultivation of skin and hair by tissue culture methods, and of the effect of diet on the characteristics of the fleeces, is being continued. The result of the examination of samples of wool for mean fineness has indicated the extraordinary variability which occurs over very small areas. This condition constitutes, of course, an important problem for the wool sorter, and, as such, is of sufficient practical importance to justify the most exhaustive experimental examination. An important practical application from the chemical work of the association may arise as the result of an investigation which appears to indicate that low quality and waste woolen materials may be dissolved and spun in the manner which has now become familiar in the production of artificial silk yarns. Yarn has already been produced from a mixture of wool and cellulose, and solvents have been found which may make possible the production of a similar all-wool yarn..."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post for April 13 says: "While Thomas A. Edison makes public the fact that he has constructed a model mill in which to grind up goldenrod for the extraction of rubber, the Department of Agriculture flashes the words 'Euphorbia intisy' before the rubber industry with the suggestion that this plant may hold the key to a domestic source of raw rubber. In 1891 the plant Euphorbia intisy was discovered in Madagascar and its commercial exploitation was begun. Theretofore the annual rubber exportation of Madagascar had amounted to less than 50,000 pounds, but with the exploitation of intisy it jumped almost immediately to nearly 1,000,000 pounds. The manner of obtaining intisy rubber is simplicity itself; latex flows from any cut, coagulating in the air without further treatment, so all that the grower has to do is make cuts in the stem from which, a few days later, rubber of a high quality is pulled off. Less than two years ago, the Department of Agriculture imported a few intisy plants and set them out in California and Florida. The department now reports that the plants have withstood the American climate well, and it proposes to import more plants to the end of establishing American intisy farms....Because the country would be helpless if its supplies of rubber were cut off, Edison undertook the goldenrod experiments, and the Department of Agriculture sent its scientists to far-off Madagascar, whence they returned with the intisy plant. Whether in goldenrod, in intisy, or in another plant or synthetic process yet to be discovered, America is determined to establish its independence with respect to rubber."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm

### Products

April 12.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85 to \$10.35; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.60; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.19 to \$1.21; Kansas City \$1.20 to \$1.22; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City \$1.05; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 71 to 73¢; Kansas City 76 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 to 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 to 75¢; Kansas City 78 to 79¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 41¢; Kansas City 45¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.80-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites sold at \$2.75-\$2.90 on the Chicago carlot market and at \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.25 in the Middle West. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.50 to \$7.25 per barrel in eastern cities. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$3-\$3.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities; South Carolina stock \$2.50-\$3.10. Texas flat and round types \$100 to \$150 bulk per ton in the Middle West. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercial pack, ranged \$1.75 to \$3 per crate in terminal markets; \$1.40 to \$1.50 f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at \$4.25-\$5 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; \$3.65 to \$4 auction sales at Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 15.53¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 19.39¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 16.37¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 16.02¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 58¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Saisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 13

Section 1

April 15, 1930.

## COTTON INVESTIGATIONS

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the Harrison bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate cotton ginning in an effort to develop improved equipment, and the Sheppard bill authorizing the Secretary to investigate the cause of the decline of cotton prices from 1926 to 1929, inclusive.

Representative Vinson of Georgia, appearing before the House agriculture committee yesterday, urged passage of his bill to revise the present cotton futures act. (Press, Apr. 15.)

## THE TARIFF BILL

American manufacturers of silk and rayon products, including clothing of all descriptions, were given increased protection yesterday by the tariff bill conferees, who concluded adjustment of differences between the Senate and House over three more

schedules of the Hawley-Smoot measure, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Besides the silk and rayon schedules, the congressional tariff adjusters completed work on Senate amendments to the papers and books rate section, leaving only the sundries schedule and the free list for discussion before the controversial administrative clauses are reached. Senate and House leaders expect to wind up the conference work this week on the less disputed provisions. A report, however, can not be made until the House has voted on sugar, cement, lumber, shingles, casein, and possibly silver, and the Senate has been asked for instructions regarding the export debenture provision and the repeal of the presidential rate-changing authority...."

## SUGAR TARIFF

Representative Vinson of Louisiana yesterday charged that the "Cuban sugar monopoly" was attempting to destroy all competition on this continent, and urged higher sugar duties, according

to the press to-day.

## LEGGE ON FUTURES

In response to a request from the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, the Federal Farm Board has sent the following letter to Senator Charles L. McNary, chairman of the committee: "April 12, 1930. Hon. Charles L. McNary, United States

Senate. Dear Senator: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 10, asking that the Federal Farm Board express its views in connection with Senate Bill 4129 entitled 'To Prevent the Sale of Cotton and Grain in Futures Markets.' Inasmuch as the handling, processing, and financing of several of our major crops are so completely based on the present futures market system which has been in operation for many years, we are fearful that so drastic a change would completely upset the marketing machinery, although we realize the need for improvement. We think a change, in order to avoid disruption, will have to come gradually. We believe that decided improvement in the present system could be accomplished if the exchanges were placed under proper supervision and control of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with power to intervene whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds any operations in the farm commodity futures markets are antagonistic to the best interests of producers or consumers, or both.... Alexander Legge..."



## Section 2

**Business** Recovery in business has made further progress the past month  
**Conditions** and there is general confidence that the improvement will broaden out as the year goes on, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its current review. "The steel industry, which led off this year with a notable gain, has lowered its rate of operations somewhat but expects to be able to hold schedules around the present 75 to 80 per cent of capacity," the review says. "Automobile plants have built up production much more slowly than last year so as not to crowd dealers, and the situation is being kept sound. Building operations have expanded somewhat, particularly in public building and engineering works, while the construction of residences has as yet shown little improvement. Aside from these key industries, numerous other lines have shown some increase in activity, some of it, of course, merely seasonal, while certain other industries have at last stopped their decline. It might be said that most industries are now headed in the right direction. There are two elements that are of outstanding importance. They do not apply to any particular lines but to all. One is that the decline in commodity prices appears to have been arrested, and some rather smart rallies have occurred in wheat, cotton, rubber, silk, lead and petroleum products. Genuinely cheap money is the other, and the low rates of the past month have not been witnessed since 1924 and may be expected automatically to inject funds into circulation....There are some less favorable elements in the business outlook. More than 20 per cent of union labor is unemployed. Foreign trade is running 20 per cent below last year. Stock market activity is expanding at a considerably faster pace than would seem warranted by the recovery in business. Corporation profits for the first quarter are estimated at 15 to 25 per cent below the same period last year, and the number of dividend omissions is increasing."

**Dutch** "Dutch Malaysia is one of the most important regions in the  
**Malaysian** world for the production of tropical commodities. A wide range in  
**Agriculture** altitude makes possible a great variety of crops, and marked diversification of agriculture rather than monoculture has resulted. Exploitation of the soil is carried on by small native proprietors and by foreign corporations owning extensive plantations. At the turn of the century, the former specialized in the production of foodstuffs for local consumption and the great estates were given over to raising produce for export. A remarkable change has occurred in this respect since 1898. Whereas but one ninth of the produce then exported was grown on small farms, the total to-day has risen to one half, and that despite the fact that exports of to-day have a value six times as great as those of three decades ago. This agricultural revolution has been brought about by the introduction of new crops, notably rubber, sisal, palm oil, tea and cinchona, and the throwing open of coffee cultivation to individuals, and has been accompanied by the organization of producers into marketing groups and the direct sale of crops to all parts of the world rather than through the Netherlands. Sugar is the chief industry at present, due to the death-blow delivered beet sugar production in Europe by the Brussels Convention of 1903. Exports have risen from 725,000 metric tons in 1898 to 2,379,000 in 1927; exports of coffee from 30,100 metric tons to 120,000 in the same time; exports of tea from 4,800 to 65,000 metric tons; of cinchona, from 4,462 metric tons to 8,652; of copra from 33,754 metric tons to 289,416; while rubber production has risen from 200 metric tons in 1908 to 225,000 twenty years later. Immense sums of foreign capital,





chiefly British, American, French, Belgian Swiss, Japanese and German have been invested in plantations in Sumatra and Java, but Dutch plantations predominate throughout the archipelago. The East India colonies of the Netherlands are to-day the model tropical colonies of the globe." (Inter-Ocean, Nov.-Dec.)

Freezing  
Preserva-  
tion

H. C. Diehl, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wenatchee, Wash., is the author of "Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables Requires More Research" in Food Industries for April. He says in part: "...It is only recently that progress in mechanical refrigeration, together with changes in food-distribution practices, has brought preservation by freezing into striking prominence. Now almost any discussion of food-stuffs gravitates toward a consideration of the future possibilities of freezing, and the most optimistic predictions are readily accepted. A conservative examination of the facts already assembled by research and experience, on the other hand, probably will reveal that many technical problems are as yet imperfectly understood, that the solutions offered for many of these problems are matters of opinion rather than of established fact, and that preservation by freezing is indeed a useful and promising, but not unlimited, means for the wider and more satisfactory distribution of certain foods. In the consideration of fruits and vegetables, especially, research seems to be particularly essential at present, for no young food industry can hope to develop without many costly mistakes if it ignores the technical foundations upon which it rests. Such research calls for the abandonment of all preconceived notions or popular assumptions; it calls for the time, money, and man-power for a careful search of the literature of past experimentation; and for further experiments based upon sound and fully developed theory, if the potential value which the frozen-pack industry possesses is to be realized as quickly as possible...Frozen pack of fruits and vegetables should have some better justification for a permanent place in the modern food-distribution scheme than that mechanical refrigeration is generally available to-day in the warehouse, the store, and the home. Only for horticultural products for which one can present such economic reasons as better quality, wider distribution seasonally or geographically, and lower cost of preservation and distribution, is frozen pack a justifiably economic method of preservation. Until a reasonably certain program is developed by research and by business organizations in the essential phases of frozen pack, a policy of common sense and of gradual, conservative expansion, where expansion is justifiable, probably will serve the whole food industry better, lead to fewer mistakes and less wasted effort, and ultimately place the frozen-pack industry on sound technical and financial basis."

Medical Ex-  
amination  
of Food  
Handlers

The Medical Officer (London) for March 15 says: "The forty-fourth report of the City of Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., is an interesting and very full record of an exceptionally heavy year of a health department which is almost as complete and satisfactory as it can be. English readers will find the section devoted to the control of foodstuffs, food-shops and food-handlers the most interesting part of this report by Dr. Charles V. Craster, the Health Officer; for this is a branch of public health work in which England remains behind any civilized country, and Newark has reached a point ahead of all."



In Newark, nobody is allowed to handle food unless he is medically examined and passed fit. He must be reexamined every six months and carry a card stating that the health department is satisfied that he can handle food with safety. The penalties for employing in the food trades anybody who has not got his card in order are very heavy. Except for the orders requiring persons with active tuberculosis to keep out of the milk trade and a somewhat unsatisfactory power to deal with typhoid and dysentery carriers, we, in England, have no authority for safeguarding foods from contamination by diseased handlers... Doctor Craster is temperate in his evaluation of this work, but he claims, with justice, that the public should be protected from possible risks and that the proof of the risk should follow and not precede administration action..."

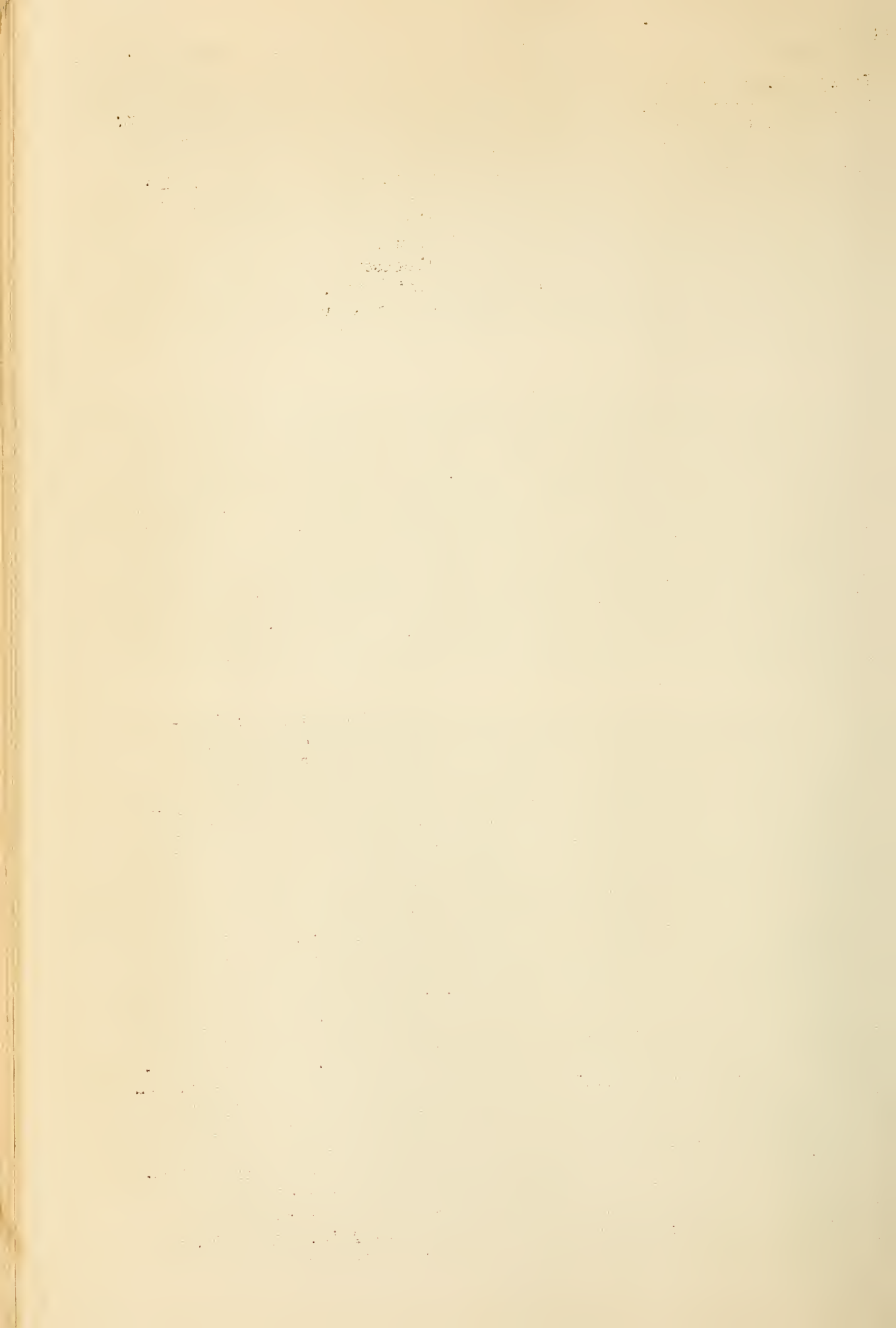
Population  
Growth

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 12 says: "The most up-to-date population experts think the United States is going to stop growing in thirty or forty years. The old idea was that our population would keep increasing until we had 250,000,000 or 300,000,000 people. Now Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, thinks that in thirty years we shall have around 150,000,000, and that we shall not go so very far beyond this point. It seems our birth-rate is now going down so rapidly that we have very few more children under five years of age to-day than we had five or six years ago.... The United States has been like a high-spirited boy, doing things in a rather wild, free way because of its superabundant health and spirits. Soon now we are to be grown up, and it is time for us to consider doing things which are worthy of our more sober middle-life..."

Russian  
Cotton Sub-  
stitute

Economic Review of the Soviet Union for March 1 says: "Considerable progress is being made in the cultivation of kender, the new fiber plant found in a number of regions of the U.S.S.R. In view of the great strides made by the Soviet textile industry, the development of kender, as a partial substitute for cotton in the production of cloth and for jute in the manufacture of rope and twine, is being given considerable attention. Kender is a hardy, perennial plant which grows wild on the large areas in the basins of a number of rivers (the Sir-Darya, Amu-Darya, Chu, Ili and others) of Central Asia, in the North Caucasus (near the Kuban River), in Daghestan, and along the lower courses of the Volga and Dnieper Rivers. The yield of the stalks averages about 6.5 tons and of the fiber from 400 to 500 kilograms per hectare. Although experiments have been carried on for 40 to 50 years with a view to obtaining kender fibers suitable for spinning and weaving, it has been only in the last three years, after the appointment of a special Kender Bureau connected with the chief cotton committee of the Supreme Economic Council, that appreciable progress has been made... The possibility of the commercial utilization of kender has been more or less demonstrated. What remains is to perfect the technique of the various processes involved in working up the raw materials and producing the cloth and in improving the methods of cultivation. It is considered unprofitable to depend on the existing wild growths. Many experiments are being conducted along these lines and large-scale cultivation of kender has been started on a number of State farms, located chiefly in Central Asia. By next year it is expected to put on the market the first cloths made of pure kender."





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

April 14.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13.25; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.60 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.45; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.25 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.09 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.16 to \$1.17; No.2 hard winter St. Louis \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1.09; Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 70 to 72¢; Kansas City 75 to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 72 to 74¢; Kansas City 77 to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 38 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.90-\$3.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.80-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose sold at \$6.75 to \$7.50 per barrel in city markets; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$2.25-\$3.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern markets; South Carolina stock \$1.75-\$3.75. Texas flat and round types \$115 to \$140 bulk per ton in midwestern cities; \$75-\$85 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Texas yellow Bermuda onions brought \$2-\$2.75 per crate, commercial pack, in consuming centers and \$1.40-\$1.65 f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at \$4-\$4.75 per 24-pint crate in midwestern cities, 18 to 23¢ per pint in the East and \$3.70-\$3.97 per crate auction sales at Hammond.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points to 15.31¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.27¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 16.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 15.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 14

Section 1

April 16, 1930.

## KELLOGG LEAVES GRAIN CORPORA- TION

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that official announcement was made there yesterday of the acceptance of W. G. Kellogg's resignation as general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and vice president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, both sponsored by the Federal Farm Board.

## IN CONGRESS

Straw hats, the higher priced fur hats, novelty jewelry, lace and embroidered handkerchiefs, matches, and cork products were assigned higher duties yesterday by the congressional conferees on the tariff bill in grappling with the fifth and last rate section of the Hawley-Smoot measure. Reduced tariffs were agreed upon for the cheaper fur hats. The highly controversial hide, leather and shoe duties will face the conferees to-day with prospects that the issue will be decided one way or the other without either group going back to the Senate or House for instructions. The House bill provides various rates on the three commodities, while the Senate returned them all to the free list where they have been for years.

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the President a House bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate cotton ginning and to establish experimental ginning plants and laboratories.

The Senate agriculture committee received testimony of officials of five States, who urged adoption of the Walsh resolution to give States power to establish livestock and poultry quarantines in cases not covered by Federal regulation.

The House military affairs committee decided to formulate legislation to provide authority for the leasing of Muscle Shoals to a private corporation after discarding the Norris resolution to authorize Government operation of the project.

Representative Vinson of Georgia, appearing before the House agriculture committee, demanded that legislation be approved that would either place cotton exchanges under Government regulation or abolish them.

Philip Weld, vice president of the New York Cotton Exchange, appearing before the House agriculture committee yesterday, opposed the Vinson bill to bring cotton exchanges under Government supervision. (Press, Apr. 16.)

## LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to-day reports: "Egypt's locust menace has been considerably lessened as a result of a stern battle waged during the past week on the Sinai Peninsula, through which the invading army was making its way toward the interior. The heaviest fighting occurred around El Arish. It has been estimated the number of young locusts killed there at their maturity would have been sufficient to destroy all vegetation in more than one-quarter of the Nile Valley. Directing the operations are Spinks Pasha, Inspector General of the Egyptian Army; Jarvis Bey, Governor of Sinai, and Mr. Ballard of the Plant Protection Department. The force under them, consisting of soldiers, frontiersmen and camel corps men, has worked day and night to repel the invasion in terrific sandstorms and oppressive heat. Trenches a mile long were dug across the line of advance. The locusts fell into these and were destroyed as fast as possible...."





## Section 2

Chase on  
Outdoor  
America

Stuart Chase writes under the title "The Mad Hatter's Dirty Teacup" in *Harpers* for April. Describing the "uglification" of the American Scene, he says in part: "Lately I have been trying to look at the native land which fundamentally I love. Its harmonies thrill me more than those of other lands; its cacophonies hurt me more. Great as are the triumphs of skyscraper architecture in New York, when I journey about the city I am aware how isolated they are and what vast and gloomy stretches of jerry-built ugliness lie between them... Other cities I have looked at--Boston, Springfield, Lowell, Fall River, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, St. Louis, Tampa, Chicago, Albany--and of them all only Washington gives consistently more pleasant than unpleasant vistas, and there in the northwest section only. All have their oases of the quaint or of the uplifting, but oases they remain in a desert of the glum and unprepossessing. Towns I have looked at, and the open country. For every Topsfield or Old Lyme, there are a thousand Crotons, Sufferns, Waticks, Garys--sprawling and hideous. For some strange reason much of the outlying region around Philadelphia is neat and comely, while Westchester County near New York, with twice the natural setting, reeks with monstrosities. With watch and notebook I tried to analyze a hundred miles of rural scenery from a car window on the New York to Boston run. My standards were hasty if you please, but hasty was the Merchants Limited. I sought to subdivide the route into 'pleasing,' 'passable,' and 'depressing.' The last took at least fifty miles of the hundred. The outstanding defacements were rickety cottages, littered yards and enclosures, tobacco barns, abandoned motor cars, signboards and advertisements on structures, filling stations and roadside eruptions generally, cut-over wood lands, factory sidings, coal and wood yards, dumps. 'Pleasing' and 'passable' divided the other fifty miles in rough equality. This, remember, is rural New England--no notes were taken as we passed the larger towns--the region whose embattled chambers of commerce advertise as the vacation land of the Nation. Heaven knows what such a record would show in Ohio or Georgia. Yet nature unmolested was almost always pleasing, while white spires, old farm-houses and barns, a village green, a gentleman's estate, and even here and there a modern villa, were just and seemly..."

Electricity  
Utiliza-  
tion

The fact that the world as a whole is still far behind American standards in the utilization of electricity is keeping the electrical equipment industry of this country increasingly busy with export sales during a period when many lines are finding exports slackening off. For the first two months of this year customs records reveal that American electrical equipment exports were valued at \$23,999,000, a gain of nearly 12 per cent over the \$21,000,000 of like materials exported in the same period last year. Distribution of the materials shipped is even all over the globe. Advantages of electric lights, telephones and electrically driven machines and household devices have been self-demonstrating to the peoples of all the continents, and the demand set up seems to be unlimited. (A.P., Apr. 10.)



Investment  
Trusts

Representative Louis T. McFadden, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, writing on investment trusts in The Saturday Evening Post for April 13, says: "One of the outstanding financial developments since we became the chief creditor nation as a result of the World War has been the amazing growth of the investment trust in this country. Investment trusts are increasing so swiftly that almost every day sees a new one created. Two years ago it was estimated that more than 150 different investment trusts had already sprung up in the United States, with combined resources exceeding \$800,000,000. The chairman of the investment companies committee of the Investment Bankers' Association, at its convention in Quebec last October, reported that 'it is impossible to say what the total of the funds available to investment companies now amounts to, but it is probably safe to hazard a guess that it is between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000.' To this he added: 'When one stops to consider that probably 75 per cent of this vast amount of money has been raised within the past two and a half years, it is fairly convincing proof that investment companies are a tremendously important factor in our present financial situation. Such figures as are available show that in the first eight months of 1929, over \$1,600,000,000 worth of investment-company securities have been publicly offered, and the fact that this amounts to more than 20 per cent of all new securities offered is ample evidence of the importance of the movement....'..."

## Persimmons

Persimmons bid fair to become an important item in California's list of world-distributed fresh fruits. In 1927 from California 15 carloads were shipped East. Last year 90 carloads went to eastern markets, in addition to 50 carloads sold in local California markets. In 1928 a few introductory packages went overseas. This year a steady weekly shipment of 200 boxes has been maintained to England, Hawaii has taken  $2\frac{1}{2}$  carloads, and small shipments have reached Australia, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore and various South American countries. (Western Advertising & Western Business, Mar. 6.)

Psychology  
and Indus-  
try

Nature (London) for March 29 says: "During the last fifty years there has developed a much closer association between scientific research and productive industry than was formerly the case; as is well known, many firms now have excellently equipped laboratories, staffed by highly qualified scientific men and technicians, devoting the whole of their time to devising improvements in the means of production and in the commodity produced. These activities, however, are concerned primarily with the technical and mechanical aspects; hitherto much less attention has been paid to the human factor in industry and commerce. It is very encouraging, therefore, to learn from the ninth annual report of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, just issued, that large employers of labor are now recognizing to an ever-increasing extent the value of the study of human 'behavior' and 'endeavor', in relation to manufacturing processes and business organization--that is, the application of psychology in the factory, workshop, and office...."





Wool  
Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for March 29 says: "The market is very unsettled....Current sales are few and small. Foreign markets are steadier, although Bradford is marking time, eventually anticipating a strike in consequence of the proposed wages reductions to be effective April 12. In the West the wool movement is small, at the moment, with shearing gradually becoming more general."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in The Journal of Home Economics for April says: "The paper by Ruth O'Brien on pages 281 to 287 of this issue is the outgrowth of a memorandum she prepared for use at the conference on textile research described in the preceding editorial. It seems of exceptional significance for several reasons. It is probably the first published attempt to present a fairly comprehensive outline of the more important phases of possible research in textiles and clothing as these affect the consumer. It suggests important problems to which the attention of many students of the subject has probably never before been specifically directed. It will be a godsend to those concerned with the planning of textile research in the present pioneering period. In its grasp of underlying principles, in the methods of work and the quality of workers called for, it leaves no doubt as to its scientific value. While indicating wide lines of investigations which would require much time and money for completion, it shows how these may be gradually developed with due regard to practical considerations and with a steady output of results valuable in themselves and at the same time contributory to the larger purpose. And it will serve as a guarantee of the ability of the Bureau of Home Economics to handle a long-time program of research in textiles in a way which will justify the necessary increase in appropriations for this purpose. What has already been accomplished with the small sums available is noteworthy. The largest annual appropriation for the Division of Textiles and Clothing has been hardly over \$26,000. During the five years in which it has been at work, it has, under Miss O'Brien's direction, put out 15 bulletins, circulars, and leaflets, and three bibliographies, not to mention numerous contributions to technical journals, more popular magazines, and newspapers. It has established its leadership in textile research in the home economics field and has won the confidence of both commercial concerns and other Government agencies. The work already done has been planned to yield timely, immediate results while it promotes development of far more comprehensive studies. The friends of home economics and those interested especially in textiles can urge more generous support for the division with full assurance that the money will yield returns generous in quantity and of a quality that will strengthen both the bureau and the general standing of home economics."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 15.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.60 to \$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.25 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$7.75 to \$8.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$  to \$1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.17, Kansas City \$1.14 to \$1.17; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$  to \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.02; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Kansas City 77 $\phi$  to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 82 $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Kansas City 78 $\phi$  to 79 $\phi$ . No.3 white oats, Chicago 42 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$  to 43 $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 37 5/8 $\phi$  to 39 1/8 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 44 $\phi$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in city markets; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.90-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.80-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.90-\$2.50 per standard crate, mixed No.1 and 2, in consuming centers; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Texas points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$4-\$5 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$3.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$4.25 auction sales f.o.b. Hammond. Alabama Klondikes \$4-\$5.50 in a few markets, per 24-quart crates. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$2.50-\$3 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.50-\$3 in city markets. Texas Round type \$135-\$140 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$65-\$80 f.o.b. Texas points. New York Baldwin apples \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York City; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwins \$6.50-\$7 per barrel; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8.50-\$9 in New York City.

Cotton prices: Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 32 points to 14.99 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 19.20 $\phi$ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 34 points to 15.81 $\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 15.49 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\phi$ ; 91 score, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$ ; 90 score, 38 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 21 $\phi$ ; Young Americas, 22 $\phi$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 15

Section 1

April 17, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Ignoring a quartet of decisive Senate votes against any duties, the Senate Republican conferees on the tariff bill yesterday receded and accepted the House rates on hides, leathers and shoes, which for years have been allowed free entry into the United States. Thus, the House rates of 10 per cent on hides, from 12½ to 30 per cent on leathers and 20 per cent on boots and shoes--long in bitter controversy in both houses--were restored to the Hawley-Smoot bill. With one exception, the House increased tariffs on leather gloves of all descriptions also were agreed to...."

## LEGGE ON ACREAGE CUT

Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board yesterday renewed his appeal for a reduced wheat and cotton acreage as a measure of bettering the finances of the farmer. "Wheat growers are being urged to reduce their acreage 10 per cent," he said in a radio address. "The purpose is to get production more nearly in line with domestic market requirements so that the 42-cent tariff can be made more effective." (A.P., Apr. 17.)

## CUBAN SUGAR AGENCY DIS- SOLVED

A Havana dispatch to-day reports: "Under the approval of stockholders representing 23,529 shares out of the total of 25,000 shares, the Cuban Single Sales Sugar Agency, which controls Cuban sugar, was dissolved yesterday at an extraordinary meeting called at the suggestion of President Machado..."

## NEBRASKA BANKS CLOSE

A Lincoln, Nebr., dispatch to-day reports that six small banks in Saunders County, with deposits aggregating \$1,400,000, have been closed within the last two days. The report says: "They were part of a chain in which F. J. Kirchman had the controlling interest. The break came when the Saunders County National Bank, with deposits of half a million dollars, and the Nebraska State Savings Bank, both in Wahoo, shut their doors."

## RUSSIAN ROAD BUILDING

The press to-day reports that Dr. H. Eltinge Breed, director of highway engineering in New York University's College of Engineering, sailed yesterday morning for Moscow, where he will take charge of the contract of the Seabrook Engineering Corporation. The report says: "The corporation is serving as technical advisers for road building in the Moscow district and present plans call for the construction of 700 miles of roads and streets within the 200 days of the working season, which begins soon. Ten American engineers and twenty technicians are in Moscow awaiting Doctor Breed's arrival."



## Section 2

Ayres on Business Conditions Continued improvement in business conditions, combined with a decrease in unemployment due to the activities which are opened up by spring, are seen in the April 15 Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, edited by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice president. Commenting on the trend of stock and bond prices on the New York Stock Exchange, the bulletin says that there evidently has been a change in public opinion regarding the relative values of these two classes of securities. Discussing general conditions, the bulletin says: "With the coming of spring, business sentiment is more optimistic. In part this is justified by the mere fact that spring is here, for agricultural work is getting under way, building operations are increasing, more people are thinking about buying automobiles, and highway repair and construction can now go forward...."

Chemistry and the South An editorial in The New York Times for April 13 says: "... Several thousand chemists meeting at Atlanta have been giving special consideration to the forces within their field which are transforming the South. Illustrations of the magic which science has worked in that region are many. One familiar example is the change that chemistry has brought about in the uses of sugar cane. Once sugar was its principal if not sole product; now its crushed fiber yields artificial wood and wallboard of such value that sugar has become a by-product in some parts of the South. Another is the use of cotton seed, which some decades ago was dumped as waste into the streams in such quantities that it sometimes greatly impeded navigation. Now it has been put with the aid of the chemist to scores of uses, competing with olive trees in producing oil....At the Atlanta meeting a chemist of Chattanooga, Tenn., stated that cotton linters, the short fibers which cling to the cotton seeds, will be cut closer in order to provide more raw material for making a variety of products, 'from nonshatterable glass to artificial silk.' Virginia chemists have contributed to a rate of industrial growth which in recent years has exceeded that of other States. Cellulose may be said to be the basis of this new prosperity. Even chestnut chips have had a part in it. A South Carolina chemist talks of silks and wool produced without silkworms or sheep, and weaves 'synthetic yarns' into the fabric of his prophecies for the future. A Georgia chemist sees a large portion of the annual turpentine and resin yield flowing from pine stumps instead of fullgrown trees, and Kentucky agricultural chemists have found that forage crops and vegetables in that State contain appreciable amounts of iodine. Thus the chemist is coming to the elbow of the farmer and industrialist to work the miracles of field and factory by converting first-hand products to uses never dreamed of when the habits and practices of earlier generations were the teachers and guides...."

Finnish Agriculture An article in Finnish Trade Review for March says: "Keen attention is paid in Finland to the improvement of cattle-farming and the promotion of dairy economy, with the result that both the production and the quality of dairy products have appreciably risen. Of the present stocks of about 1.3 million cows in Finland about 18 per cent are now entered in the books of cattle inspection associations. The average yield of milk from inspected cattle was 2,550 kilos during the last inspection year, an increase of about 200 kilos on the

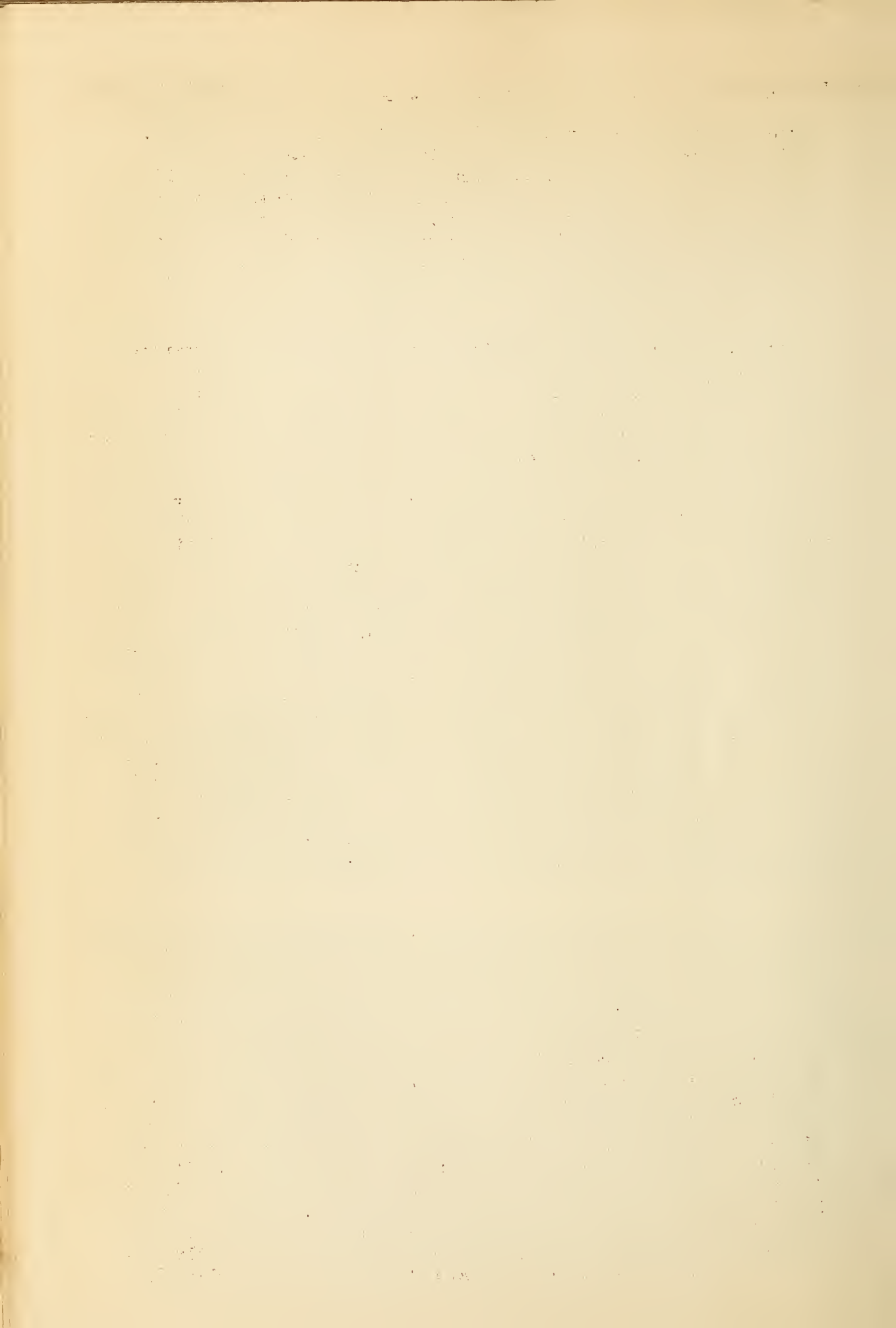




corresponding figure for 1925. In the matter of cattle produce, Finland is self-supporting and able to export butter and cheese and, to some extent, also meat....Although as regards production, Finnish agriculture can be said to be in a comparatively satisfactory state at present, market conditions have here, as elsewhere in the world, made the farmer's lot difficult. The crisis in the world's grain markets has forced down grain prices in the Finnish market too, and thus weakened the position of agriculture, even though Finnish agriculture is not, taken as a whole, based on the sale of grain. The similar fall in prices for dairy products has acted unfavorably on Finnish agriculture...The home market for Finnish dairy products is comparatively satisfactory, but prices have fallen in sympathy with conditions in foreign markets from 7-8 marks per kilo as compared with prices last year. The fall in the price of butter has naturally had serious consequences for agriculture. Its effect has, however, been to some extent neutralized by the accompanying fall in the price of strong-fodder. Thus, oil-cake prices are about 30 per cent lower than during the winter of 1929. The increased production of butter referred to earlier has also helped to compensate for the lower prices obtained. Compared with other prices, meat-prices are at present relatively favorable, as is the case also in foreign markets. The production of butcher's meat has not yet reached such an extent that the relation between supply and demand could have affected prices adversely. On the contrary, meat-supplies are still fairly easily disposed of. To sum up the contents of this brief survey, production in agriculture is rising and will to all appearances continue to rise in view of the ever more effective efforts being made to promote it. At the same time the general state of the market for agricultural produce has taken an unfavorable turn, which compels Finnish agriculturists to pay special attention to the achievement of greater variety in production and an elasticity that would permit it to meet changing conditions with greater facility than hitherto. Present conditions have, indeed, already given greater impetus to one branch of production, viz., poultry-keeping for eggs. In this field Finland is now self-supporting and can even export small quantities of eggs to the United Kingdom."

Village  
Popula-  
tion

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Indications that the American village and hamlet may be following the road to oblivion already traveled by the 'little red schoolhouse' and the 'countryside church' are contained in reports available yesterday from the 1930 census. Figures from eight States surrounding the 1920 center of population on the Illinois and Indiana line show that 92, or nearly 60 per cent, of the 161 small towns counted, suffered a reduction in population of from five to 100 per cent, while those showing increases in most cases have added few residents, frequently less than the normal birth increase. While the total population is conceded to have increased materially since the 1920 census, the indications are that the accretions are in the larger towns and cities. In six of the eight States, villages showing decreases run from 62 to 80 per cent of the total tallied, but in Michigan and Ohio only 30 per cent show declines. Illinois, with the largest number of towns reported, shows a decrease in 62 per cent, including one hamlet that was entirely abandoned and recently auctioned as a deserted village. Iowa and Nebraska have a slightly



higher percentage of decreases, while Indiana and Minnesota have 75 per cent and Missouri 80 per cent. Motor transportation over good roads, moving pictures in the larger towns and the broadened view conveyed to farmer and villagers by radio and daily newspapers are said to account for the indicated shift in population. More modern farm-houses and delivery of goods by rural free delivery have caused tillers of the soil to stay on the place rather than go to the nearby village, and thus have caused the closing of many general stores in the small towns. The old gristmill and the sawmill which formed the nucleus of the hamlets and villages have largely gone the way of the district school and the country church."

#### Waterways

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 16 says: "Constantly, and of late rather more rapidly, the country is piling up its inchoate waterway program. It is far from possessing anything resembling a logical program to-day, though it has on its hands a patchwork of cross purposes and conflicting local ambitions. A guiding policy is conspicuous by its absence. Within the past ten days the Chief of Army Engineers has recommended that Congress empower the Secretary of War to 'accept' from New York State the latter's Erie and Oswego Canals; also that the Federal Government relieve the State of Illinois of its share in the Lakes-to-Gulf route. It is proposed that if the United States receives the New York canals as a free gift, it expend \$27,000,000 on increasing their depth to thirteen feet. The Illinois waterway needs an estimated \$7,500,000 to give it nine-foot depth for a distance of about sixty miles. Illinois is willing to be relieved, and the New York Legislature has passed a bill proposing a constitutional amendment under which the State could give its \$250,000,000 investment away. Each proposal faces its set of complicated obstacles. The Illinois canal involves a problem of water diversion from the Lakes, which is not wholly a domestic issue...With these and similar propositions made to it, the Federal Government sorely needs to find out where it stands on waterways and how much the people are willing to spend on further ventures such as that which resulted only in enormous losses for New York State. It needs to find out whether it ought to plunge into the transportation business and whether the way to regulate freight rates is to subsidize an inferior agency in competition with the railroads. Congress created the Inland Waterways Corporation with the declared purpose to demonstrate the feasibility of barge service on the Mississippi and so induce private capital to take the business off the Government's hands...."

#### World Cotton

##### Consumption

World consumption of all cottons in the six months from Aug. 1, 1929, to Jan. 31 last amounted to 13,076,000 bales, according to figures made public yesterday by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This compares with 12,694,000 bales in the same six months last season, 12,849,000 bales two seasons ago and 12,516,000 bales three seasons ago. This estimate of world consumption of all cottons confirms previous advices that the world consumption has been running at a high rate and considerably above last season despite the fact that world consumption of American cotton has been less rapid than it was last season. (Press, Apr. 17.)





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

April 15.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9 to \$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$7.75 to \$8.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.09  $\frac{3}{8}$  to \$1.11  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.18 to \$1.19; Kansas City \$1.16 to \$1.18; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.06; St. Louis \$1.08 to \$1.09; Kansas City \$1.01; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 82 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 72 to 74 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 76 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 75 to 77 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 80 $\phi$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 43 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 40 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 43 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$  to 44 $\phi$ .

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$7.25-\$8 per barrel in eastern markets; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly \$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.90-\$3.40 in eastern markets; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.80-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.25-\$3 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East; South Carolina stock \$2.25-\$3.25. Texas round type \$6.50 sacked per 100 pounds in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions closed at \$1.90-\$2.50 per crate, commercial pack, in consuming centers; \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged 15 to 22 cents pint basis in eastern cities and \$3.75 to \$4.75 per 24-pint crate in midwestern markets; auction sales \$3.30-\$3.77 $\frac{1}{2}$  at Hammond. Alabama Missionarys and Klondikes \$4 to \$6 per 24-quart in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 31 points to 15.30 $\phi$  per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.10 $\phi$ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 16.08 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 15.78 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39 $\phi$ ; 91 score, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; 90 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$  to 21 $\phi$ ; Young Americas, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 16

Section 1

April 18, 1930.

## IN CONGRESS

Representative Hope of Kansas yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate all phases of crop insurance.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to give preference, under existing immigration limitations, to aliens needed by American employers for special work.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill to establish a municipal airport for the District of Columbia near the south end of Highway Bridge, across the Potomac, and sent the measure to the House for action. The proposed airport would be established by taking over the two private flying fields, Hoover Field and Washington Airport, and combining them with adjacent lands already owned by the Federal Government. (Press, Apr. 18.)

## WORLD RADIO TRUST REPORT

The press to-day says: "The assertion that Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, plans to form 'a world-wide radio trust' was made by Senator Dill of Washington, on the floor of the Senate yesterday. Senator Dill's assertion was contained in a discussion of the \$390,000,000 merger announcement yesterday through which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company gain control of the Radio Corporation of America. The Senator reiterated a request made yesterday that the Attorney General investigate the transaction..."

## EINSTEIN CLARIFIES THEORY

A Berlin dispatch April 16 reports: "At a meeting of the Prussian Academy of Scientists April 15, Dr. Albert Einstein elucidated his latest work on the uniform field theory, aiming at establishing uniformity in the fields of electricity and gravity, that is to say, in the surroundings of electrical or heavy bodies in which the effects of these bodies become noticeable. To make it possible to embrace these phenomena in the same viewpoint with the aid of the same mathematical equations, is the object of Doctor Einstein's uniform field theory. This aims at nothing less than a sweeping simplification of methods for calculating the physical cosmos. Doctor Einstein described the points of view he had started from in order to arrive at his field equations. In these, besides the assumption of coherent variability laid down in his relativity theory, his assumption of the compatibility of the equations plays a most important role, since more equations exist than are required for determining the size and functions of bodies."

## FOOD PRODUCT TRADE

Business activity in all lines of manufactured food products has increased substantially since the first of the year, it was stated at the New York headquarters of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, yesterday, according to the press to-day.





## Section 2

British  
Agricul-  
tural  
Confer-  
ence

The (British) Ministry of Agriculture issued the following statement on March 18: "The Agricultural Conference, consisting of representatives of farmers, workers and landowners, has now held nine meetings. At the first meeting on January 17 last, the representatives decided to concentrate on the proposals which would make it possible for a capable farmer on average land in this country to make ordinary farming pay. It was agreed that the key to this problem was the profitableness of cereal growing, as the decline of cereal growing had caused a reduction of the arable area and a change in the system of farming, which had resulted in increased competition in other branches of the industry, with a consequent reduction of the financial returns in those branches. Proceeding on this principle the conference has considered various methods of improving the price which the British farmer receives for his wheat. One of these methods was the establishment of a National Wheat and Flour Board which, it was suggested, would be granted the sole power to purchase supplies of wheat and flour required by this country from abroad; the Board would also purchase home-grown wheat at a fixed price. Another proposal was that the millers in this country should be compelled to purchase a fixed quota of home-grown wheat, the price of which would be fixed by law at a level remunerative to the grower. Much consideration has been given to these two proposals, but the conference has not been able to reach a unanimous conclusion on either of them up to the present." (Jour. of Min. of Agric., April.)

Business  
Cycles

An editorial in Manufacturers Record for April 17 says: "Many people in times of unsettled business are likely to overlook some of the facts that always guarantee, and always will guarantee, a vast expansion of business activity. We are prone to forget that this country, with Europe on one side and Asia on the other, with Canada north of us and South America to the South, has a strategic geographical advantage which no other country on the face of the earth possesses. At the same time, it has a variety and extent of resources not duplicated elsewhere on earth. Populated, as it is, by 122,000,000 of the most active, virile men and women on the face of the earth, with resources so boundless as to stagger the imagination, we can hardly begin to estimate the magnitude of the development that is ahead of us. Consider for a moment the facts which we have often published, but which can to advantage be iterated and reiterated, that with only six per cent of the world's population we are producing and consuming at home more than one-half of the basic raw materials. Here are 122,000,000 people with over 75 per cent of the automobiles of the world, and more automobiles this year than the entire world had four years ago; with an output of steel, of iron, of coal, of oil, of natural gas, and of many other wealth-creating resources beyond what all the other countries of the world are producing and consuming...In nautical language there is an ebb tide, a flood tide, and slack water. The ebb tide has ceased to run. We have been having slack water for some little time. But now slack water we believe is passing away with the incoming of the flood tide, which is already in evidence here and there."



## Cotton

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 17 says: "Census Bureau reports that in the month of March domestic mills consumed 508,576 running bales of lint cotton compared with 495,204 in February and 631,669 a year ago. Taken with the figures for the total consumption in the eight months of the season the March figures indicate a considerably smaller consumption in the year to end July 31 as compared with the previous season, and a larger end-season carryover. In the eight months from August 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930, total consumption was 4,323,617 bales compared with 4,674,034 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. This is a reduction of 350,417 bales or about 8 per cent. In the whole twelve-month period of the past season the total consumption was 7,099,000 bales. Consumption for this season is running at an annual average of half a million bales less than the preceding year. This has an important bearing on the supply situation. Every bale of reduction in consumption means a corresponding increase in the amount of old cotton that is carried into the new season that begins August 1. A similar situation exists in foreign consumption of American cotton. The estimate of A. H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, which has just been announced shows that total world consumption of American cotton for the first half of the cotton year was 7,101,000 bales compared with 7,619,000 a year ago and 8,248,000 two years ago. England's cotton goods industry is affected by the disturbed conditions in China and by the decline in silver. There is also an agitation in India against English cloth in particular and foreign makes in general. The Japanese textile industry is not in the best of condition. There is in addition a tendency among all foreign spinners to make greater use of cotton of growths other than those of the United States. An increase by 900,000 bales in the first half of the year is proof of this tendency. It is only human to buy where one can buy the cheapest, and some foreign grown cottons are now competing with ours in quality and are offered at a price below that of the American growth..."

Livestock  
Coopera-  
tion

An editorial in Successful Farming for May says: "The Farm Board has presented its livestock marketing plan. This plan includes a number of interesting provisions. It would establish a National Livestock Marketing Association which would be strictly a commodity marketing association with centralized control. It provides for a National Feeder and Finance Corporation, for the recognition of the National Order Buying Company and for the establishment of a National Livestock Publishing Association. The proposed organization would be thoroughly democratic in control. Each cooperative group selling 2,500 decks or more annually is entitled to one director...In some quarters the objection is made to the plan that the local groups or the association manager will lose control of their stock. We are, however, unable to see the logic of this objection. If each individual farmer had raised the same objection in the past, there would be no local cooperatives to-day. Marketing conditions to-day have reached the point where local cooperatives acting independently are just as much at sea in marketing as was the individual a decade ago. We are out on a national market. The next step in cooperative marketing must be the welding together of local and State commodity groups into national commodity marketing organizations which can place these commodities where they are wanted at the time they are wanted and in





the way they are wanted. Nothing short of centralized control can accomplish this. It is up to the local shipping association managers to use the same foresight to-day that their own farmer members used in joining the local cooperative in years past. The plan is as democratic as it would be possible to make such an organization."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Farm Implement News for April 10 says: "Agricultural engineering is producing a world revolution in agricultural economics. It is upsetting the balance between urban and rural population. While it may be creating temporary unrest, it is nevertheless leading to a plane of rural life inconceivably higher than once was thought possible...What recognition does agricultural engineering receive from the Government of this great agricultural country? Not nearly as much as it should. For at present, agricultural engineering activities are assigned to a mere division of the Bureau of Public Roads. Thus, an outstanding economic factor of the times is represented at the Capital of the country that largely produced it by a minor subdivision in an unrelated bureau of the Department of Agriculture. But there is a movement on foot to obtain adequate recognition--a plan to secure a separate, independent Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. It is a movement that will command the support of every person who has a true understanding of agriculture and its opportunity to cure its own ills."

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# Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

April 17.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50-\$13; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.55; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.35. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.85-\$9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$7.75-\$8.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7-\$9 per barrel in eastern and midwestern cities; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; mostly \$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.95-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.90-\$2.50 per standard crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Texas points. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties \$1.25-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$3 per 1½-bushel hampers in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$1.35 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$70-\$75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.50-\$4.25 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$2.67½-\$3.02½ f.o.b. auction sales Hammond. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City and Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$9-\$9.50; Baldwins \$6 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38½¢; 90 score, 38½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 15.16¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 19.04¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 15.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 15.62¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08 5/8-\$1.10 5/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.17-\$1.19; Kansas City \$1.15-\$1.17. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.05½; Kansas City \$1.01½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82¢; Minneapolis 71½¢-73½¢; Kansas City 76¢-77½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, 81¢-83½¢; Minneapolis 74½¢-76½¢; Kansas City 78½¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42½¢-43½¢; Minneapolis 38½¢-40¢; Kansas City 43½¢-44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 17

Section 1

April 19, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "The House and Senate tariff conference committee agreed yesterday to restore countervailing duties on imports from any country which discriminates against American trade. The bill passed by the House provided for such duties, notably in the case of automobiles, wood, paper, pulp and coal, but most of them were eliminated by the Senate. All were restored yesterday with the exception of those on cement and lumber. Cement and lumber, as well as silver, shingles and sugar, are major items of controversy in the negotiations, and on all the conferees will seek further instructions before attempting an agreement. Action by the French Chamber of Deputies proposing higher rates on low-priced American automobiles and trucks is said to have influenced the conferees to restore the countervailing duties...."

"The conferees agreed yesterday on the Senate amendment providing a duty of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound on casein. Western paper manufacturers opposed the  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -cent duty, arguing that the present rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, as recommended by the House, should stand. Efforts were made for a compromise on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Adhering to the policy laid down in passing on the agricultural schedule, the conferees decided on the higher rate demanded by spokesmen of farm organizations. Agreement was reached on the House duty of 60 per cent on cigarette paper, which the Senate bill placed on the free list...."

## EUROPEAN WHEAT BAR URGED

A Prague dispatch to-day reports: "United action by all the agrarians of Europe against United States, Canadian and Argentine wheat production is urged by Doctor Hodza, president of the International Agrarian Bureau and former Czechoslovak Minister of Agriculture, in an interview that will be published to-day in the newspapers of Czechoslovakia and Austria. 'Such action by European agrarian nations was declared necessary by the recent agrarian conference at Geneva,' said Doctor Hodza. 'European agrarian production should be put on a basis which would eliminate oversea competition, so greatly increased since the war.' Doctor Hodza soon will summon in Prague a meeting of the leaders of agrarian parties, who already have made each other's acquaintance at Geneva. He hopes not only to agree on united action against New World competition but to induce their own countries to establish uniform customs tariffs against Canadian, American and Argentine wheat, valid in five years. Russia is not included in the plan."

## KANSAS CITY BANK CLOSES

A Kansas City dispatch to-day reports that the Liberty Trust Company, with offices at Kansas City and in Memphis, Tenn., was taken over by the State Finance Department yesterday. The company is capitalized at \$250,000 and was organized in 1917 by Forrest C. Cochran, its president. It dealt chiefly in mortgages.



## Section 2

**Bankers and Farmers**      An editorial in Southern Cultivator for April 15 says: "No wiser nor more helpful step could have been taken by the southern bankers, in their recent Atlanta conference, than their decision that loans to farmers should be conditional upon planting of a substantial part of their farms in food crops. This will help to get our farmers away from the all-cotton program which has kept them in an impoverished condition for so many years. The wide range of food crops which can be grown in the South makes it possible for every farm owner south of the Mason and Dixon's line to make cotton his 'money crop,' with food crops of various kinds supplying the needs of his family and the actual running expenses of his farm. In this day and time, with Federal and State farm experts within reach of every farmer in the country, there is no possible excuse for our farmers, from the largest to the smallest, to fail to raise ample food crops. The southern farmer may know more about growing cotton than any other crop, and it may be easier for him to do so, but that is no longer a valid excuse for his sticking to cotton as his only crop, for with expert advice as easily securable as it now is, he can, with the exercise of the proper diligence, raise just as good food crops as he can cotton..."

**Food Prices**      Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a decrease of slightly less than 2 per cent on March 15, 1930, when compared with February 15, 1930, and a decrease of slightly less than 2 per cent since March 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 153.0 for March 15, 1929, 153.0 for February 15, 1930, and 150.1 for March 15, 1930. During the month from February 15, 1930 to March 15, 1930, 24 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 25 per cent; leg of lamb, 4 per cent; bananas, 3 per cent; flour, navy beans, onions, sugar and coffee, 2 per cent; round steak, chuck roast, plate beef, fresh milk, butter, cheese, lard, rice, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas and prunes, 1 per cent; and sirloin steak, rib roast, wheat cereal and tea less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Five articles increased: Cabbage, 27 per cent; oranges, 5 per cent; pork chops, 3 per cent; and sliced ham and hons less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 13 articles showed no change in the month: Sliced bacon, canned red salmon, evaporated milk, oleo-margarine, vegetable lard substitute, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, corn flakes, macaroni, potatoes, canned tomatoes and raisins.

**India Crops**      The Near East and India for April 3 says: "The monsoon was on the whole a favorable one and Indian crops in consequence were satisfactory. As regards industries generally in India, Bombay cotton mills continue in a very depressed state, partly owing to unrest amongst labor and to foreign competition which has caused a disappearance of margins between the raw and manufactured material. As doubtless you have seen, with a view to benefiting the local industry, the duties on cotton goods imported into India are to be increased from 11 per cent to 15 per cent, with a further duty of 5 per cent on goods not of British manufacture. As regards the latter, it is understood that the object of the imposition of an extra duty over and above what goods of British manufacture will be called





upon to pay is to enable Bombay to meet competition in special lines of goods imported in greatly increasing quantities from countries outside of Great Britain. It is sincerely to be hoped that the alteration in the duties may have the effect of giving much-needed assistance to the Bombay mill industry whilst not unduly penalizing our own Lancashire business. The jute industry in Bengal, after a protracted period of prosperity, has reacted very materially, and at the present moment, although the price of the raw material has decreased substantially, manufactured goods have decreased still more in proportion and there is now little or no margin of profit."

Stock  
Market

A. T. Miller writes under the title "Market Boom Advances Toward Corrective Stage" in The Magazine of Wall Street for April 19. He says in part: "Since the start of the year, stock market prices have recovered, on the average, about two-thirds of their decline in the 1929 break. Most of the factors on the bullish side of this market recovery, however, were of an intangible nature. Probably the strongest of these 'intangibles' was a stubborn faith in the recuperative powers of the United States, industrially and financially. Even the swiftest price decline in the history of the Stock Exchange had not destroyed this faith, although it had been put to a very severe test. Many hopes of making easy stock market profits were badly shattered and the buying power of a large body of investors and traders was virtually paralyzed at the bottom of the decline. Looking back over the past three months, we now know that it would have been perfectly safe and enormously profitable to have bought good stocks with our last penny and every other last penny that we could have begged or borrowed. ...The public is in the market again. Five and six million share days; half hour delays on the ticker and board rooms well filled with smiling customers tell a story reminiscent of last fall. That brokers' loans were able to increase some half a billion dollars during March without a flurry in the call rate suggests the ease and willingness with which the new army of margin traders is being financed. Member bank loans against securities which comprehend direct investor borrowing as well as borrowing by brokers is increasing even more rapidly and is much closer to the 1929 peaks than security dealer borrowing..."

Swedish Land  
Holding

The Swedish correspondent of The Countryman (Oxford, Eng.), writing from Stockholm to the April-May-June issue, says: "At a recent exhibition at Karlstad, in the home province of Selma Lagerloef, no fewer than 164 farmers received diplomas from the country governor in appreciation of the way in which their families had clung to their farms. Olaf Gullbrandsson, a former Swedish M.P., has a farm which has been in his family since 1470. Gunnar Persson's farm dates back similarly to 1480. The Bergerud farm has gone from father to son since 1503; Domartomten and Ulvsby since 1557 and 1590 respectively. The oldest family farm on record is Bordsjoe, which has come down from father to son since 1360 or for almost 600 years. Rydboholm has remained within the same family since 1430 and Jemtland since 1514. Some time ago the vicar of Leoderup applied to recover a medieval gift of the year 1250, consisting of five farms, and two 'eel fishings' bequeathed by Sir Jens Kanne for the 'vicar's table' as a 'soul gift.' The vicar and all his successors were to read soul masses for Sir Jens.



These farms had been sequestered by the Crown. The supreme court acknowledged the right of the Loederup vicar to the holdings although he conducted vesper services instead of masses...."

World Cotton  
Consump-  
tion

A statement issued April 16 by the New York Cotton Exchange Service says: "...The world used 5,975,000 bales of foreign cottons during the first half of this season, against only 5,075,000 in the same portion of last season, 4,601,000 two seasons ago and 5,028,000 three seasons ago. In other words, world consumption of foreign growths was about 900,000 bales larger in the first half of this season than in the same portion of last season. But world consumption of American cotton in the same period totaled only 7,101,000 bales, against 7,619,000 last season, or a decrease of 518,000. Accordingly, it will be seen that world consumption of foreign cottons increased considerably more than enough to offset the decline in consumption of American. The world stock of all cotton on Jan. 31, including the unmarketed portions of foreign crops, totaled 21,751,000 bales, against 22,225,000 at the end of January a year ago; 21,854,000 two years ago and 24,513,000 three years ago. It will be noted that the world stock of all cottons was 474,000 bales smaller at the end of January this year than a year ago. However, the world stock of American cotton on Jan. 31 this year was 11,969,000 bales, against 11,865,000 a year ago, or 104,000 larger, while the world stock of foreign cotton was 9,782,000 this year, against 10,360,000 last year, or 578,000 smaller."

### Section 3

Department of  
Agricul-  
ture

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for April 15 says: "It is disheartening to learn from reports as of March, made from over the country to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington that the farmers of the Nation are notably increasing the acreage of their spring crop planting. The farmers are doing that in the teeth of the warnings and appeals of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Federal Farm Board, who tell them that the markets for farm products from the soil, both at home and abroad, are congested, the price levels depressed to the lowest point since the armistice, and that a large addition this year to the carry-overs in hand will defeat the Farm Board relief program and spell certain heavy losses to the farmers. The stubborn refusal of the farmers to see facts and listen to reason is deplorable to all who are unselfishly concerned for their welfare and the general prosperity of the country, for what they are doing threatens disaster to essential elements of the national prosperity. Overproduction on the farms means increased unsalable surpluses, decreased incomes and purchasing power by 26,000,000 people on the farms, depressed trade for all who sell commodities to farmers, accumulation of debts and shortening of farm credits. There is no possible way in which Government can prevent those distressful results....The expert business actuaries of the country are watching with apprehension for the final reports on the farm acreage of the year and are prepared to meet the inevitable evil effects of another year of overproduction from the farms."





# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 18.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.50; heifers (250 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.35; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.55; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9 to \$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

No grain report on account of **Good Friday** holiday.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7.50-\$9 per barrel in the East; mostly \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in St. Louis and Kansas City; mostly \$3.25-\$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.95-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; at \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$2.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Florida Pointed type \$3-\$3.50 in New York City. Texas Round and Flat type \$125-\$135 per ton in Cincinnati; mostly \$70 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.75-\$2.25 per standard crate, U. S. Commercial, in consuming centers, top of \$2.50 in Baltimore; 90¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Texas points. Midwestern sacked yellow varieties \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in a few cities. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.50-\$4 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.67 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. per bushel basket in Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

No cotton report on account of **Good Friday** holiday.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 18

Section 1

April 21, 1930.

## THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "The tariff bill, as reshaped in conference, contains higher duties for industry and will carry the highest general rates in history, according to Senator Wheeler of Montana, and Representative Garner of Texas, minority member of the conference committee...."

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## THE FLEXIBLE TARIFF

The New York Times to-day reports that the National Association of Manufacturers has asked the 5,000 southern manufacturers to support its campaign for the flexible tariff provisions which it advocates retaining in the proposed tariff bill.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The New York Times to-day reports: "More than 200 of the largest corporations in the United States have worked out plans for 'steady work the year around,' according to a preliminary report to Governor Roosevelt being made public to-day by the committee he appointed on March 30 to consider 'a long time program for industrial stabilization and prevention of unemployment.' The committee registered the combined judgment of its membership, comprising representatives of organized labor, organized industry, the State, business and banking....Among the corporations named by the committee in laying out its own program of inquiry were the International Harvester Company, Columbia Conserve Company, Proctor & Gamble Company and the Packard Automobile Company. The committee announced that it would hold a series of conferences with manufacturers and business men throughout New York State, beginning in Buffalo on May 1...."

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## COTTON SHIPPERS ASK INQUIRY

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Memphis, Tenn., says: "The Southern Cotton Shippers Association, meeting at Memphis on Saturday, went on record as urging congressional investigation of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and cooperative marketing associations which are receiving Government aid through the Federal board."

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## STOCK AVERAGE

A New Haven dispatch to-day says: "Professor Irving Fisher's index of Stock Exchange prices, based on the 225 most important stocks on the market and reckoned on their average of 1926 as 100, shows an average of 164.1 for the past week as against 164.3 a week ago, 160.9 two weeks ago, 157.4 three weeks ago and 154.4 four weeks ago. Last week's average was the highest of the year to date; the lowest was 138.8 in the first week of January. Another index number compiled by Professor Fisher and based on the fifty most active industrial stocks of the week is 992.0. This compares with 978.3 the week before, 949.9 two weeks before, 914.2 three weeks before and 884.1 four weeks before."

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## Section 2

Abandoned  
Farms

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 19 says: "The Cornell Experiment Station has recently published an interesting bulletin on Abandoned Farm Areas in New York. In it we find that during the forty-five years 1880-1925 the area of land in farms in New York declined 19 per cent, but the area of land in crops declined only 9 per cent. During this period the production per acre increased 17 per cent and the total production increased 7 per cent. All of which is ample evidence of better farming. The investigators say that New York can abandon still more poor land and yet increase food production to provide for its growing population. Better farming will produce more food on fewer acres. One striking fact is that abandonment of unfit land is 'an exceedingly slow and painful process.' In most of the areas investigated abandonment has been going on for fifty to seventy-five years and is still 'far from complete.' Farms don't remain abandoned. Every time abandonment is found necessary by one group there is a new group willing to try to do what their predecessors have found to be impossible--make a living on unfit land. Perhaps the best lesson farmers or would-be farmers can learn from this is to stay away from land that never was good. Land that was once productive may be made so again, but land that is naturally poor is hopeless--at least it is so for the man who must live by farming."

British Egg  
Grading

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for April 5 says: "The National Mark Egg Scheme has now been in operation for a year, and it makes encouraging reading to learn that the scheme is proving successful. It is estimated that between 200 and 250 million eggs have been marketed under the National Mark in Great Britain. This represents a small proportion of the total, but all beginnings are necessarily small, and exceptionally so when innate conservatism plays such an important part in most agricultural ventures. The present annual importation of eggs is about 2,800 millions, and total home production is placed at 500 millions less. It would therefore seem to be approximately exact to state that about 15,000,000 pounds are spent on imported eggs, and that the statement of the Linlithgow Commission, 'The outstanding feature of the poultry industry as we see it at the present time is the immense opportunity for expansion and development which awaits the home producer' is still applicable to present conditions...The satisfactory price obtained by the National Mark eggs is bound to have its influence, and induce more to exploit the possibilities of the hen in farm economy. There is no substantial reason advanced why this country should not be self-supporting in this particular line, now that the reproach of careless marketing is being steadily removed. Now grade designations came into force on March 10, allowing for four grades ranging from the special weight egg of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  oz. to the pullet egg of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. It is at present fashionable to suggest the restriction or control of imports, but there is one import of eggs which has been neglected in an extraordinary manner, and that is the Chinese liquid import. How the medical authorities of this country can condone such imports and at the same time pass meticulous regulations regarding the production of milk is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary individual who takes the slightest interest in hygiene. It is estimated that annually about five million pounds sterling are expended on these liquid eggs which admittedly are dosed with preservatives, principally borax. Such food is condemned by the United States, and is only allowed entry for use in industry..."



Chemistry  
and Com-  
merce

Nature for April 5 says: "Thoughtful men and women, surveying the part that science has played in the lives of the present generation, have no illusions concerning its potency, for good or for ill, in controlling the destiny of their successors. To have seen science in the grip of Mars, to have watched the wonderful service of chemistry to medicine, is to know how true it is that knowledge applied is power acquired; those who have lived through a clash of arms in which science, whether acknowledged or not, dominated policy, strategy, and tactics, find no difficulty in applying, indeed they are constrained to apply, that same experience to the problems of the post-war world. In the industrial troubles of to-day--depression, loss of overseas markets, unemployment--they recognize inevitable casualties in the battle of industrial wits, and they know that the struggle must end in favor of the best equipped battalions; if they did not know it before, they realize now the truly vital position of the scientific basis of industry in the nation's life. Once again science will dominate policy, strategy, and tactics, and in the intense industrial competition, over the threshold of which we have yet scarcely stepped, tradition will count for little beside knowledge, and pride for nothing compared with progress. What will in the future be the foundation of our national wealth and influence? Not conquest; nor colonization; our position will depend on the use to which we put our heritage of natural resources...Chemists and chemical engineers have long been considering the position. On the commercial side we have seen important amalgamations effected in order to promote efficiency and economy of effort. On the scientific side much advance but little reorganization has yet taken place, although the need grows with the expansion of chemical knowledge and influence..."

Coffee Con-  
trol

Alan H. Temple, writing of coffee control in Commerce and Finance for April 16, says: "The most ambitious attempt ever made at governmental control of a commodity market has at last followed most of its predecessors into the discard. The State of Sao Paulo in Brazil produces in most years half or more of the world's coffee; it has had allied with it, in its ambitious attempt to control prices, other states of Brazil which produce about one quarter of the world's crop; but it has not been able, despite this extraordinarily dominant position, to stem the tide of continuous overproduction and financial distress which the attempt at market control has created. Therefore coffee 'valorization' will be abandoned. It will go into limbo along with the Stevenson plan, by which the British a few years ago sought to maintain the price of rubber. It will follow into the discard the ambitious plans by which Cuba, chief source of sugar supply to the United States, sought for several years to hold up the price,--first through price restriction and second through the operation of a central selling agency, which was finally abandoned only last Monday. It may be that many of the deductions drawn from Sao Paulo's abandonment of market restriction will not be justified. Many economists to-day do not bow down to the law of supply and demand with the reverence that they once felt. They assert that while the law is valid it is nevertheless subject to a measure of control, and that the harshness of its unrestricted operation can be mitigated. The failure of the Stevenson plan of rubber restriction, for example, was ascribed mostly to its faulty construction and its inflexibility. The





abandonment of Sao Paulo's coffee control may likewise be laid to overreaching by its administrators; in other words, to an attempt to maintain too high a price level--one which would cover too many high-cost producers. Yet despite the validity of these comments the successive failure of these plans arouses the question, 'Can any political organism in practice construct and operate a stabilization plan, theoretically possible though it may be, which will not in the long run defeat itself by overstimulating production?' If this is the case it is not at all important whether these schemes are failing because they are theoretically wrong or because they are botched in practice. If within a political organism nothing but faulty management is to be expected it would have been better if the theory had never been presented..."

#### Grain Storage

An editorial in The American Elevator and Grain Trade for April 15 says: "The feasible locations for new storage are four in number--on the farm, at country shipping points, at interior concentration points and at terminal markets...Where, then, put such new storage as is needed? Farm storage prevents congestion, preserves the identity of good country run wheat, permits shipping to the best markets and costs less than country elevators to construct. On the other hand, it adds a new expense to marketing, bad roads may hold the grain where it is when the market price is right, and there are few facilities for reconditioning. Country elevator storage relieves terminal congestion, can readily send its wheat to the best market and saves the farm storage handling. Construction, however, is expensive, and it is difficult to determine how much to build in any community. Diversion-point storage, established at railway points where freight rates are equal to several consuming markets, could do away with most of the disadvantages of the smaller storage places and could rival the terminal markets, were it not that it also adds the expense of a handling that does not exist when the grain moves direct from field to terminal. Terminal markets can draw from wide territories. They can be constructed at the lowest cost per bushel and they can have--although they do not always--the best facilities for reconditioning. They keep handling costs down to a minimum. The problem will never be solved if it is taken for granted that a campaign of county elevator building, or terminal elevator building, or diversion-point elevator building will make conditions ideal. Farm storage, and all types of market storage, country and terminal, must be developed together. Each type is a necessary part of the system."

#### Hen Champions

The press of April 19 reports: "Mazie, or Hen No.6, famous white leghorn owned by the University of British Columbia and acknowledged queen of the world's poultry congress held in Ottawa in 1927, is no longer the world's record egg-layer. This crown is now claimed by Lady Victorine, a barred Plymouth rock pullet owned by the University of Saskatchewan and known officially as Hen No. 440. Lady Victorine has laid 358 eggs in 365 consecutive days, beating Mazie's record by seven. The new champion entered her pullet year on Sept.3, 1928, and in laying 358 eggs in one year not only smashed all Canadian records but all world's records in egg production as well. This hen has not missed supplying a partner for a slice of bacon since Jan. 26, this year. All of Lady Victorine's efforts have weighed between 58 and 60 grams, and a two-ounce egg is only a little more than 56 grams. ..."



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

**Farm** April 19.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.)  
**Products** medium, good and choice \$9.60 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.)  
 medium to choice \$9.65 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium,  
 good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs ex-  
 cluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein)  
 Minneapolis \$1.06  $\frac{5}{8}$  to \$1.08  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.17  
 to \$1.18; Kansas City \$1.12 to \$1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein  
 basis) St. Louis \$1.05  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 99  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81  
 to 82  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 71 to 73¢; Kansas City 75  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 77¢; No.3 yellow  
 corn Chicago 81 to 82  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 to 76¢; Kansas City 78 to 79  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢;  
 No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 43¢; Minneapolis 38  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 39  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢;  
 Kansas City 43  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7.75-\$8.50 per barrel  
 in the East; \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs  
 \$4.10-\$4.25 per 100 lbs. carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$3.25 f.o.b.  
 Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.95-\$3.35 per 100  
 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3 car-  
 lot sales in Chicago; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow  
 Bermuda onions \$1.75-\$2.25 per standard crate, U. S. Commercial, in  
 consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Texas points. South Carolina  
 Pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city  
 markets. Texas Round type \$125-\$135 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; around  
 \$60 f.o.b. Texas points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$3.25-\$3.50  
 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$2.50-\$3 f.o.b. auction sales at  
 Hammond. Alabama Klondikes \$4-\$5 per 24-quart crate in Cincinnati.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were:  
 92 score, 39  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 38  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York  
 were: Flats, 18 to 18  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas,  
 22¢ to 22  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

No Cotton Report. Offices closed Friday and Saturday.





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 19

Section 1

April 22, 1930.

## THE PRESIDENT URGES ECONOMY

President Hoover has sent letters urging economy to the chairmen of the Senate finance and the House appropriations committees, according to the press to-day. The letters are understood to warn against the formulation of excessive appropriation measures during the remainder of this session of Congress.

## IN CONGRESS

The press to-day reports that repeal of the newly established national origins basis for restrictive immigration was voted yesterday by the Senate on a surprise move by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota. The vote was 34 to 39 for the repeal. However, the Norbeck proposal also provided for further restriction, which would cut down the annual immigration from 150,000 to 120,000.

The Senate yesterday rejected the Bingham amendment to restrict only Mexican immigration in the Western Hemisphere.

Waterway improvements costing about \$111,000,000 are recommended by the omnibus rivers and harbors bill reported favorably to the House yesterday.

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the Elliot bill authorizing appropriation of \$147,000 for the purchase of a site near the Bureau of Standards for a radio experiment station.

Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins University, appeared before the House interstate commerce committee and urged approval of the Senate bill to create a national institute of health.

## WHEAT LOANS

A Kansas City A. P. dispatch to-day reports: "Agents at Kansas City of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation received instructions yesterday to discontinue lending money to cooperatives at the present basis on wheat billed after April 30. The order was made, it was announced, because the time remaining between April 30 and the movement of the new crop would be required for liquidation of Government loans on the old crop. A desire to avoid any price conflict, which might be caused by continuing the present loan figure up to the time 1930 wheat begins to move to market, caused the order, officials stated."

## WOOL TRADING

The New York Times to-day reports: "Declaring that establishment of a wool futures market will enable the wool trade to do a broader business, with less capital tied up and with a minimum of risk, the special committee on wool of the New York Cotton Exchange, of which John J. Pflieger is chairman, submitted yesterday a report outlining a preliminary plan for trading in wool for future delivery on the exchange. Should the proposal meet with sufficient approval of the wool trade, it is planned to hold a general meeting with the wool trade in Boston to discuss the proposed contract...."



## Section 2

## Cooperation

Manufacturers Record for April 17 says: "In view of the activities of the Federal Farm Board to find a way to safeguard the farm interests of the country it is interesting to study the story from Ottawa of how Canadian wheat growers have been meeting the situation as told in a special article in the Christian Science Monitor. The opening statement is worth the careful study of all business men of the country: 'Governments are coming to a realization of the fact that a large majority of what are referred to as the "common people" are agriculturists, and that agriculture must be prosperous or the entire economic structure wobbles. Wipe out any other industry and the world merely halts and then goes on again. Wipe out agriculture and the situation is serious. The dominant factor in the World War was the food blockade. One of the deciding factors of prosperity in times of peace is the price of food.' In giving particulars in regard to the Canadian wheat pool, organized by and for the farmers of Canada, it is stated that it is based on contracts entered into by 135,000 farmer-members to deliver all their grain to the pool. Formerly each farmer marketed his own wheat, his teams hauling the wagons across the prairies to get to the elevators before the price dropped. Last year the pool members delivered 253,102,585 bushels of wheat. Had all this wheat been thrown on the market when first thrashed the price unquestionably would have gone down heavily, and every farmer would have lost. So the farmers of the pool organized their own selling agency which last year marketed 1,000,000 bushels a day. Not 250,000,000 within 100 days, but the whole spread over a year; not sold for whatever price it would bring at the local elevator, but sold in an orderly manner in whatever section of the world the best price was offered. ..."

Corporation  
Farming

An editorial in The Dairy Record for April 2 says: "Despite the hints of no less potent a dairyman than T. H. McInnerney, president of the National Dairy Products Corporation, and a number of others, corporation farming is still a long way in the future. A few large milk companies may operate one or two or more big farms, but the time is still far off when any material part of their supplies will come from their own cows. There are still too many factors legislating against the success of company farms to see them operated on a large scale very soon. That the trend toward large scale operation will eventually reach the farm seems plausible, but we are rather inclined to the view that when that time comes the process will evolve under the leadership of farmers. Perhaps it will come through a reaction from the tendency of successful farmers to retire and move to California; the sons or grandsons of this generation may start the movement by using that leisure and their capital to expand their farming operations and to conduct them in something approaching a corporate form through the medium of farm laborers. Already there is a tremendous acreage under cultivation by tenant farmers, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to see adjoining farms consolidated and tilled by hired managers rather than by tenants. Prosperity which the Government is trying so hard to bring to the land-owning farmers of to-day may prove the very factor which will handicap the small independent farmer fifty years from now....This, of course, is conjecture but in our opinion is less unlikely than the maintenance of huge farms to supply large city milk distributors. Unless we miss our guess, there is





coming an appreciation of the fact that farming is one business and distribution is another, and that each would better let the other do its own task."

Cotton  
Trade

K. D. Stewart writes at length on "The Cotton Trade" in The Nineteenth Century for April. He says in part: "...The temporary cause of the troubles of the cotton trade is one to which this trade has been liable at all times. As a rule in pre-war days the annual consumption of cotton goods was reckoned to rise at a pretty steady average rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. Consumption used periodically to get ahead of production, with a consequent rise in prices and better profits. The good dividends paid by cotton companies brought about the immediate building of cotton mills. As a result the increased production got well ahead of consumption. A period of depression set in which lasted until consumption again caught up the productive capacity of the world. The reactions both ways were brief, and on the average worked out satisfactorily to those concerned. In other respects bad times in the cotton trade were much the same as bad times in any other trade. They followed the rise and fall in raw materials. When raw materials were falling in price there were losses. Our purchases were always made in gold and our sales to a large extent in silver. Therefore very large crops of cotton which brought prices down meant a lowering of the price of our product, a loss on all stocks of cotton goods wherever held, and a temporary depression. The resultant low prices brought about an acceleration in demand and a rapid adjustment. The size of the crops of cotton was of small importance compared with the effect of a monetary crisis in lowering the price of raw materials; but, whatever the cause, deflation had an equally bad effect on the trade. One has only to study the course of business for the past twenty-five years and note the periods of prosperity and the reverse to realize this...Obviously the first task of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation will be to produce yarn as cheaply as its foreign competitors. This is believed to be quite possible when really thorough organization has been introduced and the purchase of the right types of raw material by experts is combined with the use of the right machinery. However, this will not put the goods into the hands of the customers, and many more stages are required. Weaving is also being undertaken by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which expects to acquire some 30,000 looms. There are an almost infinite number of problems waiting to be solved in weaving: the use of Lancashire looms versus automatic looms, the problems of how the necessary arrangements can be made with the weavers' unions, and so on. The equally difficult question of standardizing cloths is also very important...At present, with a few exceptions, every 500 looms constitute a different company. There are about 1,400 companies owning looms, and they own between them 750,000. This is a hopeless position from the point of view of research. If no special weavers' combine can be formed, the Lancashire Cotton Corporation will have to deal with this problem also..."

Farm Board  
Comment

An editorial in Commercial West for April 5 says: "Regardless of what may be the varying opinions as to the effectiveness of the plan, especially at this later hour, it may be said, that the Federal Farm Board has shown good strategy in obtaining the services of Dr. John Lee Coulter of North Dakota to help it put over its plan for



a 10 to 20 per cent reduction of spring wheat planting this year. We doubt if the Farm Board could have laid hands on another man so well equipped by experience or by zeal in the cause to effect a curtailment of spring wheat acreage in the Northwest. In the first place, Doctor Coulter, because of his long experience as president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, knows conditions in this heart of the spring wheat area. He knows the farmers and knows their reactions to such things as this projected wheat cut. If any man can convince the farmers of the Northwest and the marketing organizations that an acreage cut this spring in wheat will reduce the surplus and bring about a better price situation this fall it would be Doctor Coulter. His advice to the farmers in the past has been sound, and, while he has only been in the Twin Cities a few days since taking over the new job for the Farm Board, he has made really remarkable progress and has obtained results in the form of actual pledges that must be very heartening to Chairman Legge and his compatriots of the board."

Grain  
Storage

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for March 29 says: "The passage of public and farm grain storage legislation by a unanimous vote in both the Senate and House of the recent special session of the legislature clearly sustains Governor Weaver's decision to include such legislation in the call for a special session. It clears up a situation which has worked to the disadvantage of Nebraska grain growers in the past and removes an obstacle to the orderly marketing of grain as provided in the plan of the Federal Farm Board. Previous to this action Nebraska was the only grain belt State without workable warehouse laws. The law provides for the licensing and regulation of public elevators as grain warehouses and also sets up a plan for farm storage under the supervision of the State department of agriculture. The official warehouse receipts to be issued against both farm and public storage that comes under the application of the law will make it much easier for the farmer to borrow money either from his local banker or through his cooperative association if it be a member of the regional marketing agency functioning through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Farm storage is an important factor in stabilizing grain prices. At the present time there is not enough space in terminals or local elevators to take care of all the grain produced. The rapid marketing of wheat that usually occurs in a short space of time following harvest causes serious congestion of storage facilities and railroad equipment in handling it, encourages waste and inefficiency in rediverting this grain for final distribution, to say nothing of the unfavorable influence on price. It seems to be a logical conclusion that farm stored grain is less visible to the trade than that in elevators and terminals and therefore does not depress the price as much. It should be pointed out that the farm storage act requires careful inspection and supervision and that warehouse receipts will be issued only when the granary or storehouse is a type that reasonably guarantees the security of grain therein."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

April 21.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.01 to \$1.03; No.2 red winter Minneapolis \$1.01 to \$1.02; St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.12 to \$1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.06½ to \$1.07; Kansas City 98½ to 99½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 to 82¢; Minneapolis 69 to 71¢; Kansas City 74 to 76¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81½ to 83¢; Minneapolis 73 to 75¢; Kansas City 76½ to 79½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41½ to 42½¢; Minneapolis 37½ to 39¢; Kansas City 43¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$7.50-\$9 per barrel in eastern cities; Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.20-\$4.35 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$3.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.95-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; top of \$3.40 in Baltimore. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.55 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.40-\$2 per standard crate, U.S. Commercial, in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Texas points. Midwestern sacked Yellow Varieties \$1.40-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in city markets. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$115-\$120 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; \$60 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries 11¢-15¢ per pint in the East; Alabama berries \$4-\$4.50 per 24-quart crate in Cincinnati. New York Baldwin apples \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New Jersey Romes \$2.50 in New York. New York Baldwins \$6.25-\$7 per barrel and Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8.50-\$9.50 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 7 designated markets (holiday three markets) declined 30 points to 14.86¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the average of the same 7 markets was 18.51¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 15.76¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 15.43¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 39¢; 91 score, 38½¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 20

Section 1

April 23, 1930.

**THE PRESIDENT ON ESTIMATES** President Hoover reported to Congress yesterday that revised estimates for next year by the Budget Bureau show a Treasury deficit of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. His letter to Chairman Jones, of the Senate appropriations committee, warning that additional expenditures of about \$300,000,000 are pending now in Congress, said this situation "is cause for real alarm." The letter was read to the Senate and brought an immediate demand from Senator Borah for specifications. (A.P., Apr. 23.)

**FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM** The great Federal building program in Washington was given further impetus yesterday when President Hoover asked Congress to appropriate money for a start on six more monumental buildings at Washington, according to the press to-day. To start work on Federal buildings here and throughout the country, the President asked for the immediate appropriation of \$25,000,000. The ultimate cost of these buildings, however, will be \$112,687,800. At the same time, the President asked for \$2,000,000 for the purchase of building sites at Washington, and \$3,695,540 for the hire of technical experts and general expenses of the program. The President asked for \$85,000 to complete an additional office building for the Department of Agriculture and \$50,000 for landscape work within the Avenue-Mall triangle. The Keyes-Elliott bill increased the sum authorized for the Federal building program from \$338,000,000 to \$568,000,000.

**THE TARIFF BILL** The press to-day reports: "The work of readjustment of the tariff bill by the conference committee was practically completed yesterday, and a partial report on the revised measure may be presented to the Senate and House this week....The bill, as it stands, represents a higher level of rates than those embodied in existing law and higher than the scale proscribed by the House in the spring of 1929. In a statement last night, Senator Smoot, head of the Senate conference, analyzed rates to be embodied in the conference report in comparison with those of existing law and the House and Senate bills, but he was unable to indicate a general average because full computations have not yet been completed. His analysis shows that the average ad valorem rate of Schedule 7, agricultural products and provisions, as agreed to in conference is nearer the higher level set by the Senate than to the House average. The House group won many higher rates in industrial products...."

**LOCUSTS IN EGYPT** A Cairo dispatch April 22 states that despite the official assurances that the danger of a locust invasion is practically over the danger is still great. The report says: "Much magnificent work is being done by a force composed of Egyptian soldiers, Arab police and the camel corps, but their operations are handicapped by the inadequacy of the number of flame-guns they have to fight the billions of young locusts sweeping through the country...."





## Section 2

**Building Operations**        There was an increase of 50.6 per cent in the estimated expenditures for all building operations for which permits were issued in March compared with permits issued during February. Reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 292 cities having a population of 25,000 or over show the above increase. The estimated cost of all building operations included in March permits in these cities was \$164,165,206, while the February indicated expenditure was \$109,009,775. Residential building increased 35.8 per cent and nonresidential building, 68.2 per cent comparing March with February. There were 11,405 families provided for in the new buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during March, an increase of 32.6 per cent over the 8,599 provided for according to permits issued during February. Increases were shown in new residential buildings in all of the seven districts. Increases were registered for nonresidential buildings for all districts except the East North Central. Increases in families provided for and in total building operations were shown in all districts comparing March with February permits. In the New England Division the increase in total building operations was 32.2 per cent, in the Middle Atlantic Division the increase was 54.3 per cent, in the East North Central Division, 20.8 per cent, in the West North Central Division, 41.3 per cent, in the South Atlantic Division 112.7 per cent, in the South Central Division 47.3 per cent and in the Mountain and Pacific Division 44.8 per cent. Permits issued for alterations and repairs show an increase in estimated costs in all districts except the West North Central.

**Corporation Farming**        The Business Week (New York) for April 23 says: "Everyone is dimly aware that something fundamental is happening to American agriculture. The long period of farm distress and farm relief agitation since the war has brought this fact home to American business men. Advent of the Farm Board has focused attention more sharply. The Farm Board was set up primarily as a kind of protector of the millions or individual farmers who have barely survived the vast transformation of modern industry and trade in other lines. Meanwhile a great revolution has begun within agriculture itself. It is being reorganized; new types of farming enterprise are being developed; new methods of production, financing, and marketing are being applied; the industrial, commercial, and financial revolution of the past 100 years in other fields is overtaking agriculture; farming is likewise being transformed into a modern business. In the course of time the Farm Board itself will probably be a kind of directing agency, stimulating and guiding this transformation. It is easy to see this happening from the outside, and it has been discussed often and amply by external observers in general terms. But to what extent are farmers themselves aware of it; how far are they adjusting themselves to it and what do they think about it?...Large-scale farm management is furthest advanced in the Northwest, notably in Montana where topography particularly favors big machine operations. A 'Northwest Farm Managers Association,' an organization ambitious to place agriculture on a business basis, is now in its twenty-first year, headquarters at Fargo. Its president, Frank W. Reinoehl, goes to Canada June 1 to become North America's largest farmer, 840,000 acres. Five years ago, Rockefeller money was loaned to Fairway Farms Corporation, Bozeman, Mont., to finance what is as yet the



only life-size experimental and research project in large-scale farming, 8 farms totaling 16,000 acres. E. A. Starch is in charge. M. L. Wilson is guide and advisor. Mr. Starch's answer, it so happens, is the composite of the 71 opinions. 'Changes have come like a cyclone,' he comments. 'In no other 50-year period have they been as rapid or complete as in the last five. A 15-year-old boy now speaks of the old-fashioned days of six years ago in the same spirit of reminiscence as his 70-year-old grandfather speaks of the covered wagon.'..."

Economic  
Research

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for April publishes a lecture on "Economic Research in Agriculture," recently delivered by R. J. Thompson, formerly assistant secretary of economics division of the British Ministry of Agriculture. This says: "Research in agriculture has been for many years mainly directed to problems affecting the physical life of crops and livestock, and it is only comparatively recently that there has been any general recognition of the fact that the business side of agriculture is no less deserving of investigation...The pioneer country in economic research in agriculture is the United States, and to the example set by it much of the recent advance elsewhere is to be attributed. The work is conducted, not only by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, but also by the State Agricultural colleges and Universities, and by a number of research institutes supported by private funds. The total annual expenditure is estimated at 400,000 pounds and this is being applied to the carrying out of over 450 separate investigations, covering such diverse subjects as costs of production and other aspects of farm management, cooperation, marketing, prices, land settlement, land values, taxation, credit, rural life, etc. This is exclusive of administrative expenditure on the collection of statistics, the promotion of marketing, etc., on which the outlay is much greater. To some extent this development is due to the fact that the study of economics has shared with other subjects in the enormous funds devoted to agricultural research in the United States, but it has been stimulated by the somewhat characteristic American view that by the close study of statistics and similar data, results can be obtained of practical value to the Nation and to the individual. Progress has also been made in Great Britain, though on a much more limited scale, and, since 1913, there have been 11 colleges in England and Wales and 3 in Scotland engaged in various forms of economic research, mainly the collection of data relating to farm costs and advising farmers in regard to farm management. There is also the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics at Oxford, the activities of which are, however, restricted by the limited funds and staff at its disposal. Marketing is a more recent innovation, investigations having been actively undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture during the last five years. A good deal of work of the same sort is also being done in the Dominions and on the Continent. A great stimulus has been given to the subject by the World Economic Conference which met at Geneva in 1927 and pressed the importance of the systematic study of the problems of agriculture as an essential part of the economic problems of commerce and industry. To some extent this has introduced a new outlook, and has emphasized the fact that economic research is not concerned solely with the interests of the individual farmer, but has national and world-wide aims."





Russian  
Collective  
Farming

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 19 says: "During the past year or two, it is said that crop land four times as great in area as that of Iowa has gone under collective farming in Russia....It seems that when a collective farm is established all the land in the district is socialized. This means that the men who were very poor peasants under the old system are greatly pleased, but the 'Kulaks,' or larger farmers, are so angry that they are ready to fight. After the land has been socialized, a scientifically trained agriculturist, something like one of our county agents, draws up what he believes to be a sound plan for farming the whole region. After this plan has been adopted, there are four or five men in executive positions who are supposed to see that it is carried out. The men who were formerly land owners work on the land for wages, and at the end of the year profits in excess of wages are divided amongst them. In the past, farming in Russia has been so terribly inefficient that we would not be at all surprised to see collective farming under scientific direction bring about some startling increases in grain production. However, it must be remembered that a farmer will not work nearly as hard for wages as he will for himself on his own land. Moreover, it is much harder to supervise farmers working for wages than it is factory workers. But these collective farms offer the bait of profit to be divided, and this bait may be sufficient to build up a morale among the wage-earning farmers which will result in them exerting social pressure on each other to do a good day's work...."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agri-  
culture

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 19 says: "Agricultural engineering is becoming more and more important as agriculture advances. It includes farm power, machinery and implements, rural electrification, buildings, water systems, sewage, land drainage, irrigation, erosion of soils, and a host of things incidental to these. Now the subject is represented in the United States Department of Agriculture by an obscure division in the Bureau of Public Roads. It should be taken out of that obscurity and that illogical relation and given a place in consonance with its importance in the industry of agriculture. Because it is of such great and growing importance we are in favor of the movement of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers to establish a Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in the Department of Agriculture. The sooner it is done the better. Only a decade ago we were told by certain authorities that there was no such thing as agricultural engineering, but now these same authorities admit that they were wrong, recognize the work and the members of the new profession and respect both. Let us give them both proper recognition in the Department of Agriculture and everywhere."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

April 22.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50-\$13; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$11.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.40-\$10.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.90-\$3.65 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites sold at \$2.90-\$3.10 on the Chicago carlot market and \$2.45-\$2.55 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose sold at \$8-\$9 per barrel in city markets; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.25-\$4.75 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; mostly \$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. South Carolina pointed type cabbage sold at \$1.25-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas round type \$5 sacked per 100 pounds in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged \$3.25-\$3.65 per 24-pint crate and 13 to 17 cents pint basis in consuming centers. Alabama Klondikes \$3 to \$4 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, commercial pack, ranged \$1.40-\$2.25 per standard crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Texas points.

Wholesale prices of Fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 20½¢-21¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 14.80¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.53¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 15.63¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 15.29¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.04 7/8-\$1.06 7/8. No.2 red winter, at St. Louis \$1.14; Kansas City, \$1.10-\$1.12. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.06; Kansas City 97¢-98¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 78½¢-80¢; Minneapolis 69½¢-71½¢; Kansas City 74½¢-76¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80½¢-81½¢; Minneapolis, 73½¢-75½¢; Kansas City 76¢-78½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41½¢-42¼¢; Minneapolis 37 3/8¢-38 7/8¢; Kansas City 42½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



